FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 MAY 1983

Lebanon

Israel on Military Situation — The Syrian attack on Israeli aircraft over Lebanon was a "clear violation" of the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire agreement and the gravest in a "series of increasingly serious" Syrian violations, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem television. The Syrian "provocation" was no coincidence and fits in with Syria's declared intention of foiling the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the spokesman said. Nevertheless, Israel does not intend to initiate military action in response to the incident, according to Israeli political sources cited by IDF Radio. The Israelis have held urgent contacts with the United States in the hope it will ask the Soviet Union to restrain Syria from acting rashly, Jerusalem radio subsequently noted. The assessment that there is a danger of hostilities stems not only from the latest incidents in Lebanon but also from the Syrians' "multidimensional maneuver" in the Golan Heights, the radio said.

Earlier, IDF Radio reported that light weapons fire was directed at IDF positions in 'Ammiq; there were no casualties and the IDF returned the fire. In another development the IDF spokesman dismissed as "nonsense" Lebanese reports that a Syrian SAM downed an Israeli drone in the Al-Biqa valley. Beirut radio had earlier announced a "confirmed" report of the incident. Monitored Syrian media did not mention any Syrian missile attacks on Israeli aircraft, either by aircraft or SAM batteries.

Syrian Position, Contacts — Syria's "basic condition" for withdrawal from Lebanon is unconditional Israeli withdrawal and the achievement of "national balance," because this is the "only way" to obtain Lebanon's security and stability, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam affirmed in an interview with the Paris magazine *An-Nahar al-'Arabi wa Ad-Duwali*. Syria will not wage war to thwart the Lebanese-Israeli agreement; it does not need to because there are many ways to do so, he said. While Syria's position is "defensive," it will take appropriate measures to defend its national security, because any Israeli gain constitutes a threat to Syria's security. Khaddam also confirmed that Syria has informed Lebanon that its continued military presence in Lebanon depends on the removal of "Israel's gains."

In another development President Hafiz al-Asad held talks on the Lebanese situation with visiting former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, according to Damascus television. Damascus radio and television also noted that Al-Asad received messages on the regional situation from the rulers of Kuwait and the UAE, delivered by the Kuwaiti and UAE oil ministers, who are in Damascus for an OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting.

Meanwhile, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio cited the Lebanese paper *Al-Bayraq's* report that secret talks being conducted with Syria center on the issuing of a U.S. declaration on the return of the Golan Heights to Syria prior to discussions on ending the Syrian military presence in Lebanon. Citing sources close to presidential envoy Philip Habib, *Al-Bayraq* said Syria linked the Golan Heights issue with the question of its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Allegations of Israeli Sabotage — Lebanese security men arrested three Israelis attempting to plant high explosives in the wall of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, the Jordanian weekly *Akhbar al-Usbu' reported. The Israelis were soldiers disguised* in civilian clothing who confessed that they were personally instructed by the IDF commander in Lebanon to blow up the embassy, the paper added.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Although current Syrian-Jordanian contacts have not yet achieved "positive results," observers predict relations will shortly improve, Riyadh radio reported. The Amman daily *Sawt ash-Sha'b* said the two prominent Jordanians who were in Damascus recently were there on a private visit aimed only at securing the release of imprisoned relatives.

PLO

After inspecting Palestinian positions in the Al-Biqa' area, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Damascus and presided over an Executive Committee meeting, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Meanwhile, a JANA commentary sharply criticized 'Arafat, and Tripoli's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio carried a statement issued by Nimr Salih and his associates in Al-Biqa' on 24 May. In the statement the dissidents dismissed Fatah's recent "worthless formal changes" and reaffirmed their opposition to the appointment of "defeated, deviationist, and condemned men" to PLO command positions in lebanon.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi aircraft raided an "important Iranian naval target" in the northern part of the Persian Gulf scoring a direct hit and setting it ablaze, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio said Iraqi planes raided one of Iran's offshore oil fields and "attempted" to damage it. The communique also accused Iraq of bombing part of the northwestern city of Baneh causing a number of civilian casualties. The Iraqi communique also reported civilian casualties as a result of Iranian shelling of the cities of Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, and Zurbatiyah.

Iran

Response to Reagan on Baha is — Iran regards as "interference" in its internal affairs and as "without merit" President Reagan's call to show greater tolerance toward members of the Baha'i sect and exonerate those imprisoned, IRNA reported citing an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman. In response to the President's request, the spokesman reiterated that Iran never prosecutes anyone for his personal beliefs because it respects the freedom of the individual and added that members of the Baha'i group were not imprisoned for their religious beliefs but for their links with "world Zionism" and for espionage.

Expulsion of Diplomats From USSR — The Soviet Union expelled three members of the Iranian Embassy in Moscow, Tehran radio reported. The radio linked the Soviet action with the earlier expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Iran.

Kordestan Operations — In a five-stage operation since 9 May Iranian security forces have managed to "cleanse" more than 100 villages in operations against "counterrevolutionary" elements in Kordestan, killing 53 of them, a communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed. The operations are continuing in "full force," according to the communique.

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'Arafat Chairs PLO Executive Committee Meeting

JN251714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in Damascus last night.

In a statement after the meeting the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee said: The PLO Executive Committee studied the results of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to our refugee camps in Tripoli and in northern Lebanon and his contacts with the national forces and leaders in Tripoli. The PLO Executive Committee also discussed the threats that the Lebanese-Zionist agreement pose to the situation in Lebanon and the Arab region and means of confronting it. The Executive Committee also discussed the situation of our people in the Lebanese arena and took political and administrative decisions to resist Israeli practices against our kinfolk in southern Lebanon and in the refugee camps in Beirut. The Executive Committee also discussed the sufferings and ill treatment of our kinfolk in these camps and what took place in the UN Security Council in this respect.

The spokesman added: The PLO Executive Committee also discussed several topics and issues dealing with the activities of our joint forces behind enemy lines and the need to escalate these activities.

'Arafat Inspects Al-Biqa' Positions 25 May

JN251649 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar today paid an inspection visit to the positions of the Palestinian revolution in Al-Biqa'. Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the commanders, officers, and cadres of the Palestinian revolution and explained to them the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of the Zionist troop concentrations and threats to launch a new war against the Palestinian revolution.

KUNA Cites 'Arafat on Fatah Mutiny, Al-Qadhdhafi

LD252351 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 25 [KUNA] — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of instigating trouble within the mainstream commando movement "Fatah," according to the Kuwaiti *"Al-Qabas" newspaper Wednesday. The paper said 'Arafat* made the remark to its correspondent Tuesday in the central Lebanese Al-biqa' valley where a military commander of the movement has launched a mutiny.

The mutiny started early this month, when a number of Fatah officers announced that they were no longer taking orders from 'Arafat in an objection to newly-announced military appointment by the PLO chairman.

Early this week, Al-Qadhdhafi declared his support to Nimr Salih, Abu Salih, and Abu Musa, who are leading in the mutiny.

Speaking on the rebellion, 'Arafat told the paper, he can only "freeze Abu Salih and Abu Musa's memberships, but a decision expelling them is to be taken by the movement's general congress."

"The problem of Abu Musa and Abu Salih is Al-Qadhdhafi's problem," 'Arafat added.

Convening the general congress, 'Arafat was quoted as saying, is to be decided by the Revolutionary Congress in ten days.

Replying to a question on legitimacy of the mutiny, 'Arafat said "whoever cooperates with Al-Qadhdhafi cannot be accepted within the Arab fold."

Moreover, 'Arafat noted, "Before Al-Qadhdhafi speaks on creating a revolution within the Palestinian revolution, he should explain where he was during the 80-day Palestinian-Israeli war."

Raising another question, 'Arafat said "Where were Al-Qadhdhafi's jet fighters and money during the war?"

The PLO leader pointed out that "Al-Qadhdhafi did not even send one piece of dynamite, neither bread nor medical relief" to PLO fighters and Lebanese leftist militias during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

On the Lebanese-Israeli accord, the PLO leader stated "The only solution to the Lebanese crisis is war."

Commenting on the foreign forces' withdrawal from the Al-Biqa' valley, 'Arafat said "The decision is no longer left for me. The withdrawal decision is left now for President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria."

"I have informed President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon of this during the Non-Aligned Movement summit in New Delhi," 'Arafat concluded.

AFP: Dissident Palestinians Reject Lebanon Pullout

NC251641 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, May 25 (AFP) — Dissident members of the Palestinian Fatah group announced today they would refuse to evacuate east and north Lebanon "as long as Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory continues." In a press statement, the dissidents' spokesman, Jihad Salih, said that one point of difference between his group and the Fatah leadership concerned the withdrawal of Palestinian combatants from Lebanon.

"The Fatah militants," he said, "categorically reject the American plan and are determined to remain in their positions in the Al-Biqa' (east Lebanon) and in northern Lebanon until the liberation of Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation and the recovery of Lebanese sovereignty."

He said the Fatah leaders had laid down three conditions for evacuation:

1. Recognition of the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to political presence in Lebanon,

2. Direct dialogue with the Lebanese authorities to establish a withdrawal timetable,

3. Guarantees for the protection of Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.

Mr Salih accused the Fatah leaders of being "linked to the American Administration."

Tripoli: Fatah Group Seizes Arsenals, Positions

LD252303 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] According to an urgent dispatch from Beirut, cadres of the new revolutionary movement within Fatah yesterday, Wednesday, seized arsenals at An-Nabi Sbat valley, Ham, and (M'arbun). They also captured four positions in the area.

The revolutionaries of Abu Musa ['Abd al-Latif Jibarah] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] also seized two C-55 tanks and two guns and rocket launchers.

Palestinian struggler Abu Musa led an attack against (Al-Fijrun) camp, ('Ayn al-Fakhkhar), and tightened control over it.

Tripoli Quotes Statement by Nimr Salih Group

LD252354 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 May 83

["Text" of statement issued by Abu Salih, Nimr Salih, and "his fellow leaders of the new revolution in the ranks of the Palestinian forces" on 24 May — read by announcer]

[Text] Statement issued by Abu Salih and his fellow men:

Circular No 4 to all units, sections, and regions:

My brothers, the sons of Fatah; O strugglers in the Al-Asifah forces: The successuve developments during the past hours, the most prominent of which were the instructions, statements, and decisions, have come to prove anew that which we declared in our previous circulars — the organizational measures and military orders issued constitute an organizational and military coup within the movement and express a dissension course that paves the way for rearranging conditions in the movement so that it will become more in harmony with the American plan, which is aimed at liquidating the Palestine issue and at tightening the American imperialist grip on our entire Arab region.

A number of Central Committee members yesterday issued a statement in the name of the Central Committee in which they declared that a number of struggler officers have been placed under the command of the commander in chief, that is,placed in custody. These officers were strugglers in our movement in the Palestinian arena, who knew their role and their heroic steadfast stand in Beirut and in the south, and it is these officers who are now rebelling in our revolutionary rejection over the recent wrong and grave measures and orders. It is these officers who called for the reformation of conditions within the movement and for purging its ranks of the deviationists, thieves, and suspects who transgressed on the traditions of the revolution and the struggle, and also for rectification of its political march so that it would be in harmony with the principles of Fatah and its aims and the way of its struggle and its political programs.

As to what accompanied these new decisions, such as convening the Revolutionary Council to discuss the conditions of the movement and make preparations for a general conference, this is no more than an attempt to camouflage the new decisions, which are complementary to the series of the secessionist decisions and insistence on poisoning the atmosphere within the movement and to foiling any endeavor for holding a general conference.

With the decisions they have issued, some members of the Central Committee confirm that they have rejected any solution to the crisis that would be in harmony with the interest of the movement and the revolution; that they are paving the way for the adoption of much graver secessionist decisions; that they are carrying out a naive encircling move in line with their plan which calls for minimizing our movement and which is aimed at isolating it containing it and liquidating it after their failure to set the revolutionaries of Al-Asifah one against the other.

The authors of this secessionist course have tried from the very first days of our move to trim the size of our movement and embroil it in a wide campaign of rumors, fabrications, and false accusations. But they are being surprised daily by the growing support for our movement as more and more sons of Fatah rally around it. Faced with this reality, they could do nothing but issue their new decisions, accompanied by a warning to the revolutionaries of Al-Asifah that they would call them to account if any one of them got in touch with any one of those who by their rejection expressed the conscience of every sincere Fatah member.

Those who issued the new decisions and the warning coupled with them provide yet further proof of their schismatic line by seeking to cause another rift within the ranks of the forces and the organization in order to close all doors of contact and dialogue between Fatah members. Yet they do not forget after that to feign care for the unity of the movement and for democratic dialogue within its ranks.

These decisions most clearly show the impasse into which those bent on the schismatic line have fallen. They also prove their fear of the escalation of the revolutionary vigilance within our movement by the orders they issued banning contacts between revolutionaries on pain of the same accountability which we have repeatedly asked them to use against suspects, deviationists, thieves, and those desecrating the dignity of the masses.

Those who have confidence it their political positions and the soundness of their decisions and measures do not fear contacts or dialogue between revolutionaries in order to find a way to take their movement out of the impasse into which it has fallen as a result of a wrong course. Those who cannot defend their wrongful course and insist on imposing decisions that are totally resisted

are the ones who resort to banning contacts and preventing fraternal democratic dialogue. They do so because they know that all sons of Fatah and all strugglers in the Al-'Asifah forces have supported our action, refused to condemn our revolutionary stance, and have supported the great sympathy shown toward the just demands of our movement, a movement that expresses their will. They do so in order to prevent any efforts from being pooled to impose the will of the Fatah revolutionary base, safeguarding the unity of the Fatah movement, and thwarting the schismatic line and decisions that are in line with the instructions issued by reactionary circles in some Arab countries — instructions aimed at getting rid of the revolutionary strugglers in the Palestinian arena who oppose the U.S. plan, which is hostile to our revolution.

Brothers, sons of Fatah, brother strugglers of Al-'Asifah forces, the recent developments and new decisions witnessed by our movement once more bring matters back to the essence of the political and organizational question. The revolutionary and liberation course has its tools and symbols just as the course of bargaining and squandering too has its tools and symbols.

He who wants to struggle for the liberation of Palestine does not appointed defeated, deviationist, and condemned men as commanders of the revolution forces and does not insist on keeping these forces destitute, in remote countries away from the arena of the revolution and its masses, whom the fascists and Zionists have been taking on one after the other — killing them and avenging themselvs on them.

He who talks about rejection of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement and about the likelihood of war with the enemy does not move a number of our best officers and cadres to remote places of exile and does not provisionally retire those who participated in the heroic epic in Beirut and the south.

This strange insistence on appointing those whom our people have rejected and who have been condemned by every member of Fatah, by every fighter of Al-'Asifah, and by every struggler in the Palestinian arena cannot but make one wonder and feel suspicious.

In reply to the attempt to deceive the Fatah members and the masses with claims that the decisions adopted by the Central Committee mean a retraction of past decisions and that they constitute a positive start for emerging from the impasse, we affirm, after carefully reading the statement of the Central Committee, that the statement contains no positive aspects, either openly or by implication. The formation of a command for a front that will embrace all forces of the Palestine revolution in Lebanon and Syria means merly the creation of a new formation without annulling any of the old decisions.

According to these old decisions, Colonel Abu Hashim is the commander of the Lebanese arena. This does not seem to contradict the new formation. Furthermore, the appointment of Colonel Abu al-Mu'tasim ['Afnah Ahmad] as commander of this front brings nothing new, for it is no more than an endorsement of an existing fact for Abu al-Mu'tasim, in his capacity as deputy chief of staff, to be commander of all the forces, whether scattered in various arenas or gathered in one front. At the same time, it is evident to all that placing the five fraternal officers under the orders of the commander in chief constitutes an escalation of the situation and isolates them from their positions.

As for the paragraph pertaining to Brigadier Haj Isma'il, it has come outside the provisions of the decisions. it literally says: "The Central Committee has recommended that Haj Isma'il be placed under the orders of the brother commander of the front, the deputy chief of staff."We consider this to be a mere recommendation to be accepted or not, and not, therefore, a decision.

In view of this, it can be said that these decisions involve nothing but worthless formal changes intended to absorb the political and organizational dimensions which our revolutionary action has given rise to, reducing it to mere military disciplinary action with no roots within our organization, revolution, and mass organizations.

The basic question that is addressed to all strugglers in our movement at present is: How do we protect the revolution?

The central issue now on the agenda of all Fatah members is this: Fatah is our movement and it has emerged to become the spearhead in the face of the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary enemy, a spearhead intended to be used as a bridge over which the U.S. plan to liquidate our cause and tighten the grip over our homeland can pass. This U.S. plan is represented by the Reagan plan, the Fes resolutions, the confederation plan, and the contacts made with the regime of Camp David Egypt and the meetings with the Zionists and calls for the recognition of their state.

This is the essence of the struggle within our movement and in the entire Palestinian and Arab arena. This precisely defines the role and place of the strugglers and patriots who are loyal to the cause of the people and the revolution.

If the protagonists of the schismatic line are responsible for the setbacks and catastrophes that have bedeviled our movement and revolution, all the sons of Fatah are responsible in these decisive moments for shouldering the honor of saving our movement and imposing the will of its base in order to march forward with it, guided by the concepts of Fatah and its political program — all this out of loyalty to Palestine, the martyrs, and the honor and glory of our Arab nation.

Brother Fatah sons, brother strugglers of Al-'Asifah forces, in the face of the campaign of deception and blustering and in the face of the isolation plan adopted by some in dealing with your protests, the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces declares the following:

1. Col Abu Musa [Abd al-Watif Jibarah], Colonel Abu Majdi, Lieutenant Colonel Abu Ra'd, Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad Saghir, and Major Abu 'Isa shall remain in their revolutionary positions and shall continue, together with their other fellow officers and strugglers, to command the revolutionary movement in order to escalate the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

2. Our revolutionary action shall continue until all our demands are realized in order to amass all potentials for thwarting the Reagan plan and all the suspect plans and in order to help to

prevent the Jordanian regime from joining the treasonous negotiations with the enemy and to prevent Palestinians from joining with the Jordanian regime in these negotiations, as some within the PLO leadership want.

3. Our revolutionary action shall continue until we remove all obstacles and barriers which prevent the creation of a Palestinian national front within the framework of the PLO which will have cohesion with the Lebanese national forces for turning Al-biqa' and the north into a base for the national Lebanese struggle in order to rout the Zionist occupation and thwart the Lebanese-Zionist agreement of shame.

We pledge to the revolutionaries to continue the struggle without retraction or waning until Fatah regains its revolutionary face and until it again becomes the vanguard of the revolution and the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

It is a revolution until victory.

Al-Biqa', 24 May 1983

Salah Khalaf: PLO 'Massing' Forces for Battle

LD252043 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has affirmed that the Palestinian resistance is where it can fight the enemy [al-muqawamah al-filistiniyah mawjudatun haythu yutahu laha qital al-'aaduw]. Speaking at a meeting held yesterday evening at the Palestinian Al-Jalil camp on the outskirts of Baalbek, eastern Lebanon, Abu Iyad said that the Palestine Resistance will fight the enemy and will not run away from the battle. It is massing its forces for this purpose.

He added that no force can cause it to withdraw.

He described the agreement signed between Lebanon and the Zionist enemy as being more serious than the Camp David agreement.

Fatah Delegation To Visit Soviet Union

GF241702 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source announced in Damascus yesterday that a high-level Fatah delegation will leave for the Soviet Union at the end of the coming week for a visit of several days. During this visit the delegation will hold talks with Soviet officials on the latest developments of situation in the region.

AL-WATAN Reports on Expected Arab Summit

GF251524 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 24 May 83 p 1

[Text] High-level Arab diplomatic sources predict that an emergency Arab summit will be held shortly to discuss how to deal with Lebanon following its accord with the Zionist enemy and to review the effects of this accords on the rest of the Arabs.

Al-Watan has learned that intensive consultations are now being made to adopt a unified position toward the accord. The sources affirmed that the developments of situation in the Lebanese arena and the rejection of the accord by many Lebanese forces have prompted interest, especially after it was mentioned that there are secret articles in the accord that were not announced.

Saudi Official: OPEC Oil Agreement Holding

PM252018 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 25 May 83 p 1

[Report by Sirr as-Sayyid Ahmad and agencies: "Saudi OIL Ministry Under Secretary Tells *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*: 'The Recent OPEC Agreement Is Holding'"]

[Excerpt] Riyadh — The extraordinary meeting of the ministerial council of The OPEC Fund for International Development began its meetings in Vienna yesterday. The OPEC finance ministers are discussing a number of issues, including nominations for the post of general manager for the fund.

Fhad al-Khayyal, under secretary for technical affairs at the Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Ministry, told *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is at present producing more than 4 million barrels a day and that two-thirds of this is of the "Arab light" type. This, he said, is in accordance with the approved scheduled for the production of light, medium, and heavy type oil.

Referring to the OPEC agreement reached in London in March, he said that Saudi Arabia will, according to that agreement, base its production on market conditions by increasing or cutting its production according to market needs.

Under OPEC's production ceilings for the various states — totaling 17.5 million barrels a day — Saudi Arabia can produce 5 million barrels daily.

Al-Khayyal believes that the London agreement is holding despite recent press reports about Iran's violation of it. He pointed out that OPEC's market observation committee, which is headed by UAE Oil Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, is the only body which can say whether or not the agreement has been violated, and the committee has so far said nothing.

UAE Oil Minister in Damascus for OAPEC Session

JN242042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Dr Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus today to participate in the 30th meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council tomorrow, Wednesday, at the Sheraton Hotel.

Al-'Utaybah said in a statement: It is our pleasure to visit our country, Syria, and to convey to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people the greetings of the UAE president, Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan.

Al-'Utaybah praised Syria's stand. He said: Syria is adopting a genuine Arab stand at this particular time.

He also expressed hope for the success of the OAPEC meeting in Damascus.

The OAPEC meeting will discuss all matters related to the organization's projects and means to promote them. It will also discuss new projects to strengthen joint Arab action in the oil sphere.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretary General Holds Press Conference

LD251739 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Riyadh 25 May (Spa) — Secretary General of the GCC 'Abdallah Bisharah has stressed that the security and stability of the Gulf region are the right and the responsibility of the council's member-states. He pointed out that in the course of the short period since its establishment the council has covered much ground in the fields of security, economics, and defense.

At the beginning of a press conference he held today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the council, he extolled the role played by both leaders and citizens of member-states in realizing the major achievements. He said that the council has reached a defined strategy in the fields of industrial, agricultural, commercial, and economic cooperation.

He said that the methods used by the council to attain its aims were political coordination and strict observance of the neutrality of the member-states, asserting the Arabian Gulf's characteristics and the Arab heritage, asserting the (?commitment) between the Arab and the Gulf causes. He said that the council's foreign policy stresses self-reliance by the member-states.

Second, he said, the council emphasizes general economic integration, which includes coordination in the fields of industry, agriculture, oil policies, petrochemicals, setting up joint establishments in the field of industry, and ensuring the free flow of goods and commodities. Economic integration, he said, is tantamount to setting up a Gulf common market which would include the citizens' right to free movement, reciprocal undertakings, and privileges for the citizens of the host state, abolishing customs barriers and tariffs, and the formulation of a unified tariff for imported commodities.

He pointed out that defense cooperation among the member-states constituted a preventive and secondary element and a support factor, but not an essential basis for the council. Security cooperation, he said is also an secondary and preventive element, a support element ensuring the strength and continuity of the council's internal front.

The last area, he said, was social, cultural and educational homogeneity. He stressed that the GCC states are an inseparable part of the developing countries, sharing their economic and political troubles and difficulties, and cooperating with them so as to realize the new world economic order and turning international economic establishments into facts and (?realities) of today's world. The developing countries, he said, must have their share of world trade.

The general secretary of the GCC stressed that the policy pursued by the council in current Arab issues was clear and firm, namely, support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, to regain their land, and to establish their homeland on their land.

He pointed out that the council is working for Arab consensus on all Arab and international issues and for commitment to the resolutions passed by the Arab summits for the well-being of the Arabs.

The general secretary mentioned that the relationship of the GCC with Arab and international organizations is one of coordination and continuous contacts, with the aim of achieving Arab solidarity. The general secretary said that the dispatch of two missions by the GCC to the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen comes within the framework of continuous consultations and coordination among the countries of the council and the two sister countries because of the common destiny, purpose,and starting point which link them to the council. He added that the security of North and South Yemen is linked with that of the six states of the council and cannot be separated.

KUWAIT

Qatari Defense Minister Concludes 3-Day Visit

LD251746 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1552 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 25 May — Qatari Heir Apparent and Minister of Defense Shaykh Hamad Al Thani left Kuwait about 1700 today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Kuwait.

He was seen off at the airport by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah; the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information; ministers; GCC ambassadors in Kuwait; and a number of senior officials at the Foreign and Interior Ministries.

Predeparture Statement

LD252109 Kuwait KUNA in English 1642 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 25 (KUNA) — Dual understanding was the main theme of my discussions here which covered bilateral relations, Gulf causes, joint performance within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Arab developments topped by the Palestinian problem and global issues of joint concern, Qatar's crown prince and defence minister, Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani said prior to his departure Wednesday.

Expressing deep gratitudes for H.H. the amir "for his hospitality and warm reception" Shaykh Hamad said he was deeply satisfied with the results of his visit which truly reflected the fraternal relations between the two sister states.

He also expressed appreciation to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh sa'd al-'Abdallah, members of his government and the people of Kuwait "who led us to feel that we are truly among our own people".

It was a pleasure to me to be assigned by H.H. the amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to renew an invitation to H.H. the amir of Kuwait who affirmed his response, he said adding an invitation has also been extended to H.H. the crown

prince and premier of Kuwait to visit (?Qatar) which he kindly accepted.

Our views on all issues discussed here were identical which strengthens our determination to go together within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League, he said.

Our views were similar in affirming once again that as the core of the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian problem can only be solved through the Arab Fes peace plan which guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to regain their lost land, the right for self determination, and the creation of their own state under leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Shaykh Hamad said.

Expressing anxiety over the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said the two Muslim neighbouring countries should end the current bloodshed and work out a peaceful settlement guaranteeing the legitimate rights of both sides so as to protect the region against dangers of foreign interference and threats.

We have agreed here to continue efforts by our two countries on all levels through intensified coordination and expansion of cooperation in all fields, Shaykh Hamad concluded.

Sa'd as-Sabah Statement

LD252108 Kuwait KUNA in English 1649 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 25 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah Wednesday said the visit of the Qatari Crown Prince and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani to Kuwait fostered the existing relations and paved the way for an Arab and Islamic cooperation for the benefit and welfare of the two peoples.

Shaykh Sa'd, who was giving the statement on the occasion of the end of the official visit of Shaykh Hamad, said that the stand of the states regarding bilateral issues, Gulf affairs and other issues of mutual concern were concurrent.

He expressed pleasure at the visit saying it provided a good opportunity to H.H. the amir, the government, people of Kuwait to portray feelings of cordiality, appreciation and brotherhood to the amir, government and people of Qatar.

The visit manifested the deeply-rooted brotherly relations between the two fraternal states and took palce within the framework of continued consultations between the two countries at all levels and in the context of coordination and contacts between the member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Shaykh Sa'd said.

The crown prince said he was pleased to say that all the meetings that took place during the visit and which covered bilateral relations, affairs of the region and other issues of mutual concern, have all been held in a cordial and brotherly spirit.

The talks the two Gulf leaders had ascertained the stand of the two states and their outlook towards all the outstanding issues and were fully successful thus becoming a landmark in fostering relations between the two peoples and governments and expanding the horizons of cooperation between them.

These talks have further cemented joint efforts within the Gulf Cooperation council and at the Arab and Islamic levels for the benefit and prosperity of the two nations, he added.

Shaykh Sa'd pointed out that the current circumstances engulfing the Arab nation at this juncture call for added consultations and joint action to foster Arab solidarity as the sole adequate means of confronting the challenges threatening the Arab and Islamic nation and prayed for guidance to work for the good of the two nations.

Concluding his statement, Shaykh Sa'd wished Shaykh Hamad and the accompanying delegation a safe voyage back home availing himself of the opportunity to express his deepest commendation and appreciation for the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and the Qatari people continued progress and prosperity under his wise leadership.

Foreign Minister Receives Syrian Ambassador

LD251334 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1203 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 25 May (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information, received today at the Ministry of Information Syrian Ambassador to Kuwait 'Isa Darwish.

Following the meeting, the ambassador stated that the meeting dealt with current Arab conditions in general, the situation in Lebanon in particular, and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

He described the conversation as positive and constructive, "in which Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad affirmed Kuwait's posture in maintaining the unity of Lebanon's unity, sovereignty over its territory, and liberation from Israeli occupation.

He added that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad also stressed the need for joint Arab action to foil Zionist endeavors bent on dismembering the Arabs and capturing their lands.

SAUDI ARABIA

Moroccan Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

LD251444 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1422 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Dhahran, 25 May (SPA) — The personal envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Ahmed Guedira; Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta; and Moroccan Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahiri arrived in Dhahran this afternoon for a visit. They were met by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, royal protocol representatives, and other officials.

Delivers Message to Fahd

GF260604 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta in his office in Ad-Dammam yesterday evening. The Moroccan official delivered a letter to his majesty the king from his Brother King Hassan II, the monarch of Morocco.

The audience was attended by Prince 'Abd ar-Rahaman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; King Hassan II's adviser Ahmed Guedira; and Moroccan Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahiri.

The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and the delegation accompanying him left Dhahran last night following their meeting with the king.

In a predeparture statement to SPA, Boucetta said he delivered a letter to his majesty the king from his Brother King Hassan II and that he discussed with the king the recent developments in the Arab arena.

The minister was seen off by a representative of royal protocol.

Departs Kingdom 25 May

LD252310 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2227 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Dhahran 25 May (SPA) — Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, left Dhahran tonight with the accompanying delegation at the end of a visit to the Kingdom, during which he was received by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Before his departure, Boucetta told SPA that he handed His Majesty King Fahd a message from his Brother King Hassan II and that he discussed with King Fahd the latest current developments in the Arab world.

Fahd Congratulates Jordanian, Sudanese Leaders

GF251618 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a congratulatory cable to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan on the occasion of Jordan's independence anniversary.

In his cable, his majesty the king expressed the greetings of the Saudi people and government and their good wishes for more health and happiness to the Jordanian king and for more progress and prosperity to the fraternal Jordanian people.

His majesty the king has also sent a congratulatory cable to Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on the occasion of Sudan's national day.

In his cable, his majesty the king expressed the greetings of the Saudi people and government and their sincere wishes for more health and happiness for the Sudanese president and all good wishes and prosperity for the Sudanese people.

Addition to Fahd Statement on Policy

Insert the following paragraphs in the item headlined "King Fahd Statement on Domestic, Foreign Policy" published on pages C 2-3 of the 25 May Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, thereby making the processing indicator read [Text]:

Insert the following paragraph in place of the first paragraph on page C 2:

"I have in fact been here before on many occasions, but what drew my attention today is the development that we are now witnessing here. Each year we see that the development projects which would have probably taken several years to realize have been completed in 1 year; this is an indication of careful planning. I am pleased to see the development of these factories; however, what pleases me most is the fact that our young men in the Kingdom are the ones who are running these affairs completely and proficiently. I think that this is the im,ortant thing. Factories can be built quickly but training men can be more difficult. The Saudi citizen's awareness of his duties stems from his Islamic faith, and this awareness urges him to develop himself. The Kingdom has provided suitable and favorable conditions for studying all of the country's various needs. I have seen Saudi youth surge forward quickly and reach the high standards that enable them to run their affairs themselves. Naturally, in such circumstances we cannot help but thank the non-Saudi companies which carried out their tasks in the desired manner. We do not have any psychological complexes about seeking the help of foreign expertise. Our citizens have carried out their duties by building factories on the basis of the country's domestic needs and by exporting Saudi-made products provided by the Saudi industrial base which has been built. I hope we develop the Kingdom on solid foundations that are not haphazardly planned. We hope to attain the results to which we aspire. The minister of planning and the official responsible for these huge projects, together with the other Saudi brothers, have informed me of the (?benefits) that this country will gain when these projects are commissioned. Optimism is there, thanks be to God."

Insert the following paragraphs after paragraph four, on page C 2:

"We cannot compete with countries which had 100 or 200 years to set up heavy industries. Our need for certain heavy industries could be very limited; however, the industries currently in use are the pillars upon which the citizens depend in their daily life. These industries are well provided for because the reasons for them are [words indistinct]. One of the main reasons is material [words indistinct] is very easy and without gains and profits from the citizen. Long-term loans are made to the citizen interest free. Hence, he can think and organize without (?being hard pressed.) (?Otherwise he would) be forced either to (?close down) production or borrow from the banks. [Words indistinct] comfortable accommodation offered to the citizens is equal to the (?state budget 25 years ago). I believe that this is a record figure for any country, where the citizen benefits and builds his own house,

knowing that approximately 80 percent of the land (?given by the state) is free. In this case matters are organized to ensure the welfare of the citizen [words indistinct]. The housing fund has provided 56 billion riyals which have all been used for construction. I think these things can hardly be observed in other countries.

Long-term loans are also given for industry and agriculture. Citizens do not have to invest income in roads, public buildings, hospitals, desalination plants, sewage plants, parks, schools or universities. It is a great honor for me that I was the first education minister. In those days we had no more than 30,000 students. [Words indistinct] now we have seven universities and more than 1 million students, including more than 600,000 women students. Our country reached this education level in a very short period due to the grace of God and the Kingdom's adherence to the Islamic faith.''

UAE

Foreign Minister Meets With Indian Counterpart

GF251458 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 May (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with A.A. Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, who is currently visiting the UAE. A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry said that during the meeting the two sides discussed the development of bilateral relations, and the current situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region. They also discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the role played by the GCC states to end this war, and the necessity of keeping the Indian Ocean area free from international conflicts.

In his statement to the journalists, the source said that during the meeting Rashid 'Abdallah hailed India's efforts and role in the Nonaligned Movement and its position onArab issues. In the statement, the source said that the Indian minister hailed the role of the GCC states and their continuous efforts to end the Gulf war and to keep the region free from international conflicts.

The Indian minister arrived in Abu Dhabi from his country on a 3-day visit to the UAE at the beginning of tour of a number of the region's countries.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

Meeting With Counterpart

GF251243 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 May (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign affairs minister, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Following the meeting, Rashid 'Abdallah stated that bilateral relations and current developments in the Middle East were discussed, particularly the Palestinian cause, the situation in Lebanon, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the situation in Afghanistan.

He lauded Bangladesh's role in supporting the Palestinian cause and Arab causes in Islamic and international conferences and its stance on the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Afghan problem.

He pointed out that during the meeting the issues that will be proposed to the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries, due to be held in Bangladesh next December, were discussed.

The Bangladesh foreign affairs minister stated that views were exchanged on a number of current international issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Afghan problem in addition to the strengthening of bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Mahbub al-Haq, Bangladesh ambassador to the UAE.

26 May Departure

GF260846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0739 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 May (WAKH) — Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister, left Abu Dhabi early today following a 2-day visit to the UAE, ending a tour of a number of countries in the region.

During the visit, the Bangladesh minister met with UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah. He discussed with him the ways of improving bilateral relations, the recent developments of the situation in the Middle East and the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as issues of mutual interest.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Yugoslav Party Delegation

GF251413 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat yesterday the Yugoslav party delegation led by Comrade Peter Matic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Yugoslav Communist League.

During the meeting, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the YSP and the Yugoslav Communist League and the means to strengthen and develop them were discussed.

The brother chairman lauded Yugoslavia's stance toward and support for our Arab peoples, particularly the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

Foreign Minister Returns From Ethiopia 25 May
GF251615 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, returned to Aden today following a few days' visit to Ethiopia.

YAR

Government Statement on Lebanese-Israeli Accord
GF260718 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its regular meeting this morning under Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, the prime minister and member of the standing committee.

The cabinet discussed the new developments in the Arab arena, particularly the recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement in light of the letters sent from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress. The cabinet issued the following statement:

The Yemeni Arab Republic is following with great concern the developments resulting from the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territory and the attempt to blackmail Lebanon and the surrounding Arab countries through occupation and threats to maintain this occupation.

As it reiterates its denunciation of the Israeli military occupation of the Lebanese territory and calls for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the aggressor Israeli forces, the YAR affirms its concern for the unity, Arabism, and complete sovereignty of Lebanon on Lebanese soil, and proclaims its peristent stand supporting the struggle of the Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation.

The YAR calls upon all Arab countries to combine their efforts to confront the developments resulting from the continuation of Israeli occupation of Lebanon and to adopt a joint stand on these developments in order to preponderate pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] welfare in fashion that enables the Lebanese people to confront the attempts of blackmail and occupation.

While it reaffirms its basic unshakable commitment to the Arabs' main cause — the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their independent state on their soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative — while it affirms its commitment to the charters and resolutions of the Arab League and the resolutions of the Arab summits regarding the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, the YAR considers any unilateral peacemaking with the Zionist enemy by any Arab country or any agreement with the enemy that might jeopardize the security of any Arab country, a departure from the convenants, charters,and resolutions upon which the Arab countries have concurred. The YAR believes that it has become inevitable for the Arab nation today, as the dangers besetting it escalate, to adopt a unified stand through an urgent pan-Arab action in order to confront all the conspiracies being hatched by international Zionism and its allies against the Arab nation.

The YAR affirms its persistent support for all the Arab countries in defending their security and maintaining their safety and sovereignty on their territories because it believes that the security of the Arab nation is an indivisible whole.

Mubarak, Delegation Return From Khartoum
NC251942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo tonight from Khartoum following a 3-day visit to Khartoum. Also returning aboard President Mubarak's plane were Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. President Mubarak was received at Cairo airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, senior officers of the armed forces, and members of the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo.

Mubarak Message to Leaders Marks Africa Day
NC251325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0839 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Egypt has denounced once again South Africa's policy of racial discrimination, its violation of human rights, and its flagrant defiance of the will of the world community.

In a message addressed today by President Husni Mubarak to the African states on the occasion of Africa Day and delivered by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, Egypt also asserted the continuation of its support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people.

Egypt's message, made public during the celebration which took place at the Central Committee headquarters and which was attended by the African ambassadors to Egypt and representatives of the African Society, the African Journalists Federation, and the African liberation movements, praised the signing of the Integration Charter between Egypt and Sudan on 12 October and hailed the inception of the integration bodies, foremost of which is the Nile Valley Parliament.

The message referred to the integration between Egypt and Sudan as a great, positive accomplishment affirming unity and solidarity among the peoples and states of the African continent.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's message:

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

We are used to celebrating Africa Day every year. It is the day which marks the solidarity and unity of the African Continent and the day which witnessed 20 years ago the birth of the OAU. It is the day when the aware African will appears for solidarity, unity, and peace and also for cooperation and development for the prosperity of the African peoples.

It is a matter of record that these sublime objectives led the African leaders and presidents to sign the OAU charter on this very day 20 years ago. It has been hoped ever since that the march of the continent would be a prosperous and successful one year after year on the road of solidarity and unity in order that this current year, the 20th one, the whole African Continent could celebrate this occasion as an affirmation of the success and progress which have been accomplished by its organization for realizing these sublime objectives in the interest of the African peoples and states.

Perhaps this, while we celebrate Africa Day this year, would necessitate an assessment of the course we have set for ourselves, particularly since, as everyone knows, the African Continent is passing today through a phase that is regarded as one of its most delicate ones in its march. It is the phase in which we should seriously review the breakdowns of this march and the crisis through which African unity and its organization have passed. This crisis requires our joint action to be able to surmount it.

You all are aware of the forthcoming African summit conference, which will take place at the organization's headquarters in Addis Ababa on 6 June. We all hope that during the conference, the crisis will be surmounted, current problems will be solved, and a push will be given for making African action a success.

Perhaps all of us are aware that the crisis through which the OAU is passing has serious dimensions with regard to the African solidarity movement, which formulates the framework of our joint African action in the interest of our continent and people. It also has its effects on advancing the continent's development. One of its serious effects is its impact on the joint African efforts to bring about the freedom and independence of the struggling Namibian people and also to rid the continent of the evils of the hateful racist regime in South Africa.

At this point, it is worth noting that our observance of Africa Day coincides with the beginning of the celebration of the UN-sponsored week of solidarity with the colonized peoples in southern Africa. Through this celebration, the United Nations aims at intensifying and heightening the information campaign against the detestable South African racist regime, and at stressing the struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia and southern Africa for freedom, dignity, and independence.

The efforts exerted so far by Africa and the international community were meant to achieve independence for Namibia this year in accordance with the plan contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435. However, despite these efforts, Namibia is still enduring the yoke colonialism, aggression, hegemony, and racial discrimination practiced by the abominable South African racist regime. We hope Namibia will have gained independence before this year ends, particularly since the international community is exerting all its concerted efforts to achieve this independence. These efforts are being exerted in light of the resolutions passed recently by the New Delhi Nonaligned Summit Conference and in light of the UN Security Council session that began the day before yesterday, in addition to the Paris conference for solidarity with the Namibian people that was convened recently by the United Nations in the French capital.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, in keeping with its annual custom, the Arab Republic of Egypt is participating in the continent's celebration of its glorious holiday. Furthermore, the Arab Republic of Egypt spares no efforts to back African solidarity and to emphasize the continuity of the march of

African unity, as well as the need to resolve all the issues constituting a stumbling block in the way of this march toward progress. The Arab Republic of Egypt will participate in the coming African summit conference in Addis Ababa to contribute to ending the OAU crisis and saving African solidarity from all pitfalls. You know Egypt has never ceased backing this solidarity and making diplomatic moves throughout the continent for the sake of the unanimity of African goals. The Arab Republic of Egypt believes the OAU is the sound framework in which our problems should be resolved, and the framework to which recourse must be made to carry out joint action and to exert joint efforts for the good of the continent and its peoples.

In today's ceremony, we want to reaffirm Egypt's full commitment to all the resolutions passed by the United Nations, the OAU, and the nonaligned conferences to confront the South African racist regime and to achieve the fraternal Namibian people's freedom and independence.

Egypt also emphasizes its condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy, of the South African racist regime's human rights violations, and of South Africa's flagrant challenging of the international community's will.

Moreover, Egypt continues to support and back the Namibian people's legitimate struggle. It also continues to extend assistance to this struggling people through UN funds, the [word indistinct] Committee for the liberation of Africa, of which Egypt is a member, and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, which has recently responded to a reques: by the Namibia Council to send a group of Egyptian teachers to teach Namibian children in the council institute in Lusaka. The Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa is actually considered one of the most vivid examples of Egyptian interest in the African Continent. This fund provides technical aid to the fraternal African states for development. The fund concluded a technical cooperation agreement with a large number of African states — 20 states. The fund sends these states Egyptian experts in various fields. The fund also provided aid for the sons of these states to come to Egypt for studies and training in the various specialized institutes and centers.

Perhaps you have noticed that Egypt has always been active and interested in everything concerning the African Continent. Since our celebration last year, Egypt has received numerous African delegations and dispatched numerous Egyptian delegations to the African Continent. Cairo has also hosted numerous African conferences and meetings concerning the continent's development and welfare, such as the meetings organized by the Economic Committee for Africa on the Cairo-Gaborone road project, which links the north of the continent with the south; the African maps conference; and the African transportation and communications ministers conference. This is in addition to the African tourism ministers' conference which was recently held in the Egyptian capital.

Your honors, ladies and gentlemen, the best greeting that the Arab Republic of Egypt can extend on our celebration of Africa Day today, in implementation of African solidarity, is the accomplishment made with the signing of the Integration Charter between Egypt and Sudan on 12 October 1982 and the establishment of the integration organs, foremost of which is the Nile Valley Parliament.

Egypt and Sudan are part of the African homeland. The integration between them actually constitutes a gigantic positive action for the confirmation of the unity and solidarity among the states and peoples of the African Continent. It is also an example of the two countries' efforts for development for the fraternal Egyptian and Sudanese people's benefit and welfare. These efforts are consistent with the Lagos plan of action and the OAU goals.

Finally, we hope that our celebration of Africa Day next year will crown the success of African unity and solidarity, that we will really celebrate Namibia's independence, and that we will celebrate the continent's overcoming of its crises and its progress on the path of development, prosperity, liberty, and peace.

Mubarak Sends Message to Italy's Fanfani

NC251440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1307 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Rome, 25 May (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani today received a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. An Italian Cabinet spokesman described the message as important and urgent, and relevant to a number of joint bilateral issues as well as to current international problems.

Egyptian Ambassador in Rome Ahmad Sidqi handed the message to Fanfani at Rome Airport before he left for Washington on a 2-day working visit prior to the Williamburg summit meetings scheduled for 28 May.

Ghali on Possible U.S.-Soviet Mideast Dialogue

NC260840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 26 May (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is only a half step toward achieving comprehensive peace in the Middle East, adding that a complete step in this direction will only be achieved when the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination.

In a statement to the magazine *Al-Musawwar* to be published tomorrow, Dr Ghali expressed the hope that Syria will change its stand rejecting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement so this agreement will become a step toward a positive U.S. contribution to the peace efforts in the region, and so the agreement will be implemented and the Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian forces withdraw from Lebanon. He noted that after this is done, talks can start on resolving the Palestinian issue, and the area's events can be removed from this vicious circle.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is consistent with the UN Charter and that the claims that Lebanon has lost part of its freedom, that it has reneged on the Arab group, or that it cannot fulfill its Arab obligations are inaccurate and untrue. He noted that by being a member of the UN Charter, Lebanon still possesses the right to legitimate defense — a right which entitles it to enter into contract with any other state,

including the Arab states, to defend its territory.

Ghali called on Lebanon to start negotiations with Syria along the same lines as its negotiations with Israel, indicating that the negotiations with Syria will be negotiations with brothers. He expressed the hope that some Arab states will participate in these negotiations, just as the United States did during the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel.

Dr Ghali explained that Egypt does not oppose any summit-level dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States for resolving the Middle East conflict. He said Egypt wants a settlement of the issue, and if the establishment of peace will come through a dialogue between the two superpowers, Egypt will not oppose this.

Former Libyan King Idriss Dies in Cairo 25 May
NC260851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 26 May (MENA) — The coffin of former Libyan King Idriss as-Sunusi, who died in Egypt at the age of 93, was flown this morning to Saudi Arabia, where he will be buried in (Al-Buqay') in Medina, according to his will.

The coffin, which was flown on a special plane, was accompanied by an honor guard composed of Presidential Aide-de-Camp Brigadier General Harb Sa'udi and Presidential Secretary Nasir al-Ansari. The coffin was given an official send-off at Cairo International Airport.

It should be recalled that King Idriss as-Sunusi asked for political asylum in Egypt following Al-Qadhdhafi's revolution in 1969. Late President Anwar as-Sadat issued a republic decree in 1974 granting him Egyptian citizenship.

Military Delegation Departs for Romania
NC221015 Cairo MENA in English 0915 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 22 (MENA) — Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz left here today for Bucharest leading a military delegation on a five-day visit at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart.

The visit comes within the framework of military cooperation between Egypt and Romania.

Communique on Iraqi Aircraft Hitting Naval Target

JN251635 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — Iraqi aircraft today raided an important Iranian naval target in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf, scoring direct effective hits and setting it on fire.

This was announced in Communique No 1,102 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, which added that all the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base.

The communique also said that Iraqi aircraft today carried out two raids on enemy positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting losses in life and equipment. All the attacking Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base.

The communique said that during the past 24 hours four Iranians were killed, many wounded and four infantry positions and two observation posts destroyed. The communique added that yesterday evening and today, the enemy shelled Mandali and its suburbs, Ash-Shihabi, and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage to civilian establishments and wounding one civilian in Mandali. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,102 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, the vanguards of our lofty people, pursued their activities against the forces of the rancorous and suspect Iranian regime with success and victory. The resuits yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 1100 today, one of our Air Force's formations raided a big, important enemy naval target in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf, hitting it directly and effectively, and setting it on fire. All our aircraft returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. Our daring aircraft this morning carried out two successful raids against enemy positions and concentrations opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and inflicted losses on them in life and equipment. All our valiant aircraft returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our units engaged it with artillery, killing two and destroying one infantry position and one observation post.

4. Two were killed, many wounded, and three infantry positions destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. One was killed east of Basra.

6. Two were killed and one observation post destroyed in the Maysan sector.

7. The evil Khomeyniite clique yesterday evening and today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, Ash-Shihabi, and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage to civilian establishments and wounding one civilian in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 May 1983

Culture Minister Receives USSR Offical

JN251427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, today received Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in the USSR, and a Soviet cultural and information delegation currently visiting Iraq.

The minister referred to the firm friendship between Iraq and the USSR, and reviewed the Iranian regime's continued aggressions against Iraq, saying taht Iraq had no choice but to reply to the aggression in order to safeguard its national and pan-Arab prestige and dignity.

The minister also spoke about Iraq's initiatives to achieve peace and its mature response to ail international efforts and mediations that seek to stop the war and end the conflict with Iran peacefully.

The USSR official stressed the importance of promoting informational and cultural relations between the two countries in the service of the two friendly peoples.

Iraqi Book Reveals Seven Attempts on Husayn

GF260950 Kuwait Arab Times in English 25 May 83 p 1

[Text] Iraq's chief of intelligence, Barazan at-Takriti reveals details of seven attempts on the life of President Saddam Husayn in a book published in Baghdad.

At-Takriti says that the seven attempts were not the only plots against the life of President Saddam: They were the only ones to be carried out.

Briefs

Outgoing South Korean Consul — National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad today received Kim Chip-Ch'in, the South Korean general consul in Baghdad, on the end of his term in office. [Excerpt][Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 May 83 JN]

Cabinet Meets, Discusses Current Developments

NC251949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Cabinet meeting ended at 2045 today. At the beginning of the meeting, President al-Jumayyil paid tribute to the unity of the domestic front around the Lebanese position and expressed his satisfaction with the Arab positions and the international support. He expressed his regret at the painful incidents in the mountain. He pointed out that intensive contacts are continuing to contain the repercussions of the incidents.

The Cabinet met at 1800 today under the chairmanship of President al-Jumayyil, and in the presence of the prime minister and the ministers. It discussed current developments in the country.

Karami Leaves for Syria; 'Arafat for Al-Biqa'

NC251118 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Tripoli today for Damascus for talks with Syrian President al-Asad.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Damascus today for the Al-Biqa' in what seems a new bid to end the mutiny within the Fatah movement. Accompanying 'Arafat was Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, his senior military aide. The Fatah Central Committee was meeting in Damascus to discuss measures against five senior Fatah officers, who rejected orders and demanded that the movement adopt a stricter political and military line. Palestinian sources said the Central Committee continued it meeting today, but it will not adopt any decision until after 'Arafat returns from the Al-Biqa', where the dissident officers are stationed.

Salim To Meet UNIFIL Envoys on Agreement

NC231415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today invited the representatives of the states participating in UNIFIL to meet with him on Wednesday to consult with them on the subject of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and to explain to them the aspects concerning them in the agreement.

Reviews Agreement's Effect

NC251815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The future role of the UN forces in the south was the main topic at a meeting today that Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim held with the representatives of the states participating in these forces. The discussion between Minister Salim and the diplomats dealt, among other things, with the provisions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the way this agreement will affect the role of these forces, the request to renew their mandate after the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon, and changing the task of these forces because they will be deployed in various Lebanese areas. The agreement with Israel stipulates that there will be no UN emergency forces in the security zone but patrols in Sidon and Tyre.

The diplomats raised several questions on what will happen in the period between the entry of the Lebanese Army into the south and the withdrawal of Israel and on the problems which the UN forces are facing with the militias and which require close coordination.

Minister Salim then met with UNIFIL Commander General William Callaghan, who was accompanied by his political adviser. The meeting was attended by Staff Brigadier General 'Abbas Hamdan. The discussion dealt in detail with the military problems in the south and the problems of the UN emergency forces with some southern militias — problems which the government will try to solve in the coming period.

Tuwayni Defends Withdrawal Accord With Israel

NC251036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] In a television interview last night, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni affirmed that the UN Security Council resolutions are no longer applied as they should be. He regarded the Cairo agreement as being void according to Resolution 425 when the UN forces entered the south.

Ambassador Tuwayni affirmed that Lebanon has chosen an Arab fate and wants to be master of its territory. He rejected linking the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon with the Israeli refusal to withdraw from the Golan and said: We are on the road to reaching a solution, and there is nothing easy.

He said: If a state claims a right based on Arab legitimacy, Lebanon will ask the Arab group to make a decision on this legitimacy. Naturally the existence or nonexistence of such legitimacy depends in the final analysis not on the Arab group's decision but on a Lebanese decision. I do not believe and no Lebanese believes that the matter between us and Syria could one day reach the point of who wants what against the other party's will. We are confident that Syria will respect its statement that these forces have been here at the disposal and by the will of the Lebanese authorities and that the departure of these forces depends entirely on the Lebanese authorities' will. He said: No one should attempt to create a front resulting from the agreement with Israel. The agreement with Israel is a clear and limited matter. It is an agreement with forces that entered Lebanon for the withdrawal of these forces. Whoever has a better agreement, let him give it to us.

Ambassador Tuwayni added: This agreement is incomplete as with every other agreement that is liable to discussion and that is inevitably incomplete according to the standards of the country concluding the agreement. Had the country concluded and drafted the agreement itself, it would have written it in a form compatible with its interests, regardless of the other party's demands. This agreement resulted from an attempt to reach an

agreement between us and Israel, which is occupying about half of Lebanon.

He added: Opposition to the agreement is legitimate, rather it is necessary, because we are a democratic state. Every citizen in Lebanon from the highest official to the smallest citizen insists that Lebanon should maintain its democratic system. We welcome political opposition to the agreement. However, we warn against organic opposition to the agreement, such as saying that a specific area is against the agreement, that a specific community is against the agreement, or that a Lebanese group is against the agreement. That would be putting Lebanon on the road to partition and division.

Ambassador Tuwayni emphasized that Lebanon is interested in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory, first and foremost Israeli. Therefore, negotiations were mainly held with Israel. All Lebanese want the withdrawal of Israel. The door is open to all efforts to outline the exemplary way for Israel's withdrawal. The opposition which is now demanding the cancellation of the agreement reminds me of a person telling Husni Mubarak: You must return Sinai to Israel, because you, Mubarak, did not agree to the full provisions of the Camp David accords.

Answering a question about the views of some Arab states that the implementation of the agreement implies dangers for Lebanese sovereignty and for the Arab's security, Ambassador Tuwayni said: Let us assume for argument's sake — such an assumption can be real for a time at least — that Israel will stay in Lebanon. Is this better for the security of the Arabs and the Arab states than Israel's withdrawal while Lebanon pays the price? I believe that Israel's presence in Ash-Shuf, at the gates of Beirut, in the south, and this troubled and unstable situation in Lebanon, the danger ofrevolutionary movements which can arise, the social anxiety, and the future economic crises make Lebanon not only a bomb but several timebombs which can cause all the Arab societies and all the Arab states to explode. Isn't this a danger? Isn't Israel's presence in the heart of the Arab world — in Lebanon, in addition to its presence in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan, a danger? I ask whether the presence of some investigation committees constitutes a danger? I do not wish to go into details of the agreement. Let us assume that the agreement includes what disturbs or threatens Arab security. This is subject to discussion and negotiations. Lebanon can arrive at side or parallel agreements that will forestall any danger, or after the withdrawal of non-Lebanese armies, the Lebanese Government can be alert and prevent any danger.

Tuwayni asks whether Lebanon is a sovereign Arab state under the trusteeship of no one and capable of making all the decisions under its sovereign powers or whether Lebanon is not a party to the game and is not a state enjoying full rights. If Lebanon were a state enjoying full rights we, like any other Arab state, would decide what threatens and what does not threaten Arab security.

He added: The Arab affiliation is not imposed on Lebanon, but Lebanon has opted for it on the basis of partnership; namely, Lebanon decides, just as every Arab state decides, what threatens and what does not threaten Arab security. We decide that Arab security is threatened by the Israeli presence and is not threatened by the Israeli evacuation.

Tuwayni said: We in Lebanon have been suffering for about 10 years. It is time that we took our place among the rest of the Arab states. We want to restore a relative peace in Lebanon so that Lebanon will not remain the chosen battlefield. We began to solve Lebanon's crisis and reached a point ensuring the Israeli army's withdrawal. However, I believe that there are parties which do not like this, because in their view it is impermissible to solve Lebanon's crisis alone. Lebanon must remain a bargaining chip for the United States until everybody's issues are solved.

I believe that the Lebanese citizen does not accept this, because he wants to solve his crisis on a Lebanese basis. Lebanon, which will have more or less resolved its question, will become an active party with the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Nations, and Europe, because it has proved its effectiveness in the world and its capability to win the world's affection. Lebanon will subsequently become more giving to the Arab question and to the solution of the Middle East crisis.

Asked how long Lebanon can wait before the agreement is implemented, what are the cases whereby Lebanon would regard the agreement cancelled or frozen, and whether Israel can refuse to implement the agreement on certain pretexts, Tuwayni said: This agreement may not be implemented just like any other international agreement. This agreement is conditional, as the foreign minister said, because Israel has said from the beginning that it will not withdraw unless the Syrians and the Palestinians withdraw. Syria is our partner in implementing the agreement, in the Lebanese tragedy, and in Syrian and Lebanese security. I do not believe Syria would possibly expose Lebanon to the nonwithdrawal of the Israeli forces. No one will return an inch of land he obtained. He who is beaten is not like he who counts the lashes.

Those under Israeli occupation will not accept from anyone or for any reason — ideological, political, or military — to sustain the burden of the Israeli presence. This is an unnatural matter. Israel is looking for pretexts not to implement the agreement because originally it did not want the agreement. There is strong opposition in the Israeli Knesset. If there were dangers to be averted as a result of the agreement, the aversion of such dangers can be made by an annex to the agreement. We must all cooperate in implementing the agreement, because the purpose is the withdrawal of Israel and all the non-Lebanese forces and because what is required is to let Lebanon live.

The Lebanese people had suffered enough from fragmentation and division of areas within their territory. They had enough disturbances and had enough of being a battlefield for others. The Lebanese people are entitled to determine their future. Lebanon has chosen an Arab fate but has chosen to be and remain a master of its territory.

Druze Leader Affirms Need for Coexistence

Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The domestic front has asserted its increased cohesion to face the coming phase in one rank and to stand by the legitimate authority, which is seeking to restore the state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Within this framework, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning received at the Republican Palace a Druze delegation led by Amir Faysal Arslan, representing the 'Alayh, Ash-Shuf, Upper al-Matn, and Hasbayya areas. The delegation came to inform the president of its complete support of the legitimacy and the need of entrusting the task of maintaining security in the mountain to the Lebanese Army. This view was expressed by Amir Majid Arslan, who advocated this in affirmation of Lebanese unity and cohesion.

Amir Faysal Arslan believes that peace in the mountain can only be achieved under the legitimate authority. He stressed the need for coexistence within the framework of one Lebanese family.

Answering reporters' questions, Amir Faysal Arslan said:

[Begin recording][Question] Amir Faysal, can you brief us on the atmosphere of your meeting with his excellency the president in light of the current events and efforts?

[Answer] Within the framework of the current efforts, we naturally support the legitimate authority in the first place, which the president and we all believe in. We affirm the need for coexistence among the communities, particularly between the Druze and Christians in the mountain. Regardless of the schemes, circumstances, and barriers, which are fabricated, we are insisting more than at any time before on this coexistence, which can never be wiped out. There are customs and traditions which we uphold. We demand that the Army be deployed in the mountain areas, particularly following the accord made between the Lebanese state and Israel. As Lebanese, we turn to one another and we will once again live together. For 11 months there have been barriers between the people, and the price of this has been paid by the innocent people and by the exemplary citizen, who have been sacrificing their rest, disrupting their children's schooling, interrupting their livelihood, and so forth. We want roads to be reopened; enough of barriers and roadblocks.

We congratulated the president on the independence of the Lebanese decisionmaking. We are eager to safeguard our sovereignty over our territory. We are free in our country. We live in a democratic country, and we have several cultures, not one. We hope that a solution will be reached.

[Question] It has been observed that everyone is adovcating coexistence and calling for calm, and that everyone is exerting every effort to restore normal conditions. However, it has been noted that security setbacks are recurring, if not in 'Alayh, in the Ash-Shuf; and if not in the Ash-Shuf, in other places.

[Answer] All these security setbacks are being caused by foreigners and are fabricated. The only solution can be achieved through the legitimate authority, the Lebanese State, and the Lebanese Army. There is no other solution. We tried everything with Arab and other armies. We and the world have seen what happened. Nevertheless, we are returning to our unity and to our legitimacy. As long there is legitimacy in Lebanon, there should be no fear in Lebanon. [end recording]

Franjiyah Expresses Fears on Israel Accord

NC251849 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 May 83

[Text][Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah has expressed his fear that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement could lead to the destruction of Lebanese democracy, without which Lebanon cannot exist.

He made this statement at the start of a press conference he held in his palace in Zgharta.

In response to a question about the convening of a national congress [mu'tamar watani] under the chairmanship of the president of the republic, Franjiyah said: Such a conference would play a major role and would be extremely useful. However, in practical terms, is it possible to hold such a congress? I doubt it.

Franjiyah added: To dispense with this meeting, the authorities can personally contact those who can possibly attend this meeting and seek their opinion directly.

Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil on Syrian Stance

NC251832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The security situation in the mountain and the contacts with Syria on the Israeli withdrawal agreement were among the primary topics discussed at a meeting of the Lebanese Front today.

In reply to a question, [former] President Camille Sham'un said after the meeting: It is difficult to predict what the position of the Syrians will be. However, they are expected to be realistic and to take the stand of a brother and a friend toward Lebanon.

Regarding the reconciliation efforts in the mountain, Sham'un said: We are prepared at any time for any meeting.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil reviewed the stages of the crisis in Lebanon before the Israeli invasion and the consultations Lebanon held with the Arab states before and after the invasion regarding the solutions which will lead to the liberation of its territory. He then said that the situation in Lebanon now constitutes a matter of life or death. If Syria does not withdraw, this will mean that Israel will refuse to withdraw. This will also mean that Syria wants to maintain the Israeli occupation and rejects Lebanon's independence and liberation.

5 Soldiers Murdered In Ash-Shuf Incidents
NC251515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Army Command's Guidance Directorate has issued the following: Five Army soldiers were murdered during the recent Ash-Shuf incidents. The Army Command has referred these murders to the Military Prosecutor's Office, and the responsible authorities have been asked to pursue the culprits wherever they are.

Pakistanis Reportedly Arrive in Al-Biqa'
NC251616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] According to some information, more than 200 Pakistanis have arrived in the Al-Biqa' via the military road from Al-Masna' and the Homs-al-Hirmil-Ba'labakk Road, and were dispersed among various positions in the Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk belonging to the Fatah military forces.

Cease-Fire Agreement Takes Effect in 'Alayh Area
NC252028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The exchange of artillery fire between 'Aytat and Suq al-Gharb in the 'Alayh area stopped shortly after 2100, and the two sides are apparently abiding by the new cease-fire agreement. The cease-fire was expected to go into effect at 2000. The clashes did die down at this time, but .hen intensified at about 2030 and finally stopped at 2100. No information is available on the damage and casualties caused by this exchange of fire.

Syrian-Palestinian Clash in Al-Biqa' Reported
NC252031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Fatah security organ has announced that it has detained five defendants in the attempt to assassinate Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] on the Ra's al-'Ayn-Ba'labakk Road.

A clash took place today between the Fatah security organ and Syrian intelligence personnel in the Ta'labaya area. The Syrian special units intervened, stormed the Palestinian center, beat the personnel there, and threw some of them over the balcony of the building.

VOL Reports on Developments in Al-Biqa'
NC251611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, dissident followers of Abu Salih have attacked arms depots in Wadi an-Nabi Sbat, Ham, and Ma'rabun and seized four positions in this area. They also seized two T-55 tanks, two cannons, and a rocket launcher.

Abu Musa, the military official in the Abu Salih movement, has attacked a camp in the 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar area and brought it under his control. The same information adds that the Al-'Arqub Eagles Battalion joined the Abu Salih group and backed his followers in the area under his control.

According to other information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian forces have prevented the citizens from using the farmland around the I'at airfield after positioning nine T-62 tanks in it.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Syria will give deserter officer Ahmad al-Khatib a role in the Al-Biqa' similar to the role that Israel has given Major Sa'd Haddad in the south. The Al-Khatib forces have received a number of vehicles and weapons from the Syrian forces. They include four cannons, a number of medium-caliber machineguns, personal weapons, and a number of trucks.

Our security affairs reporter says orders have been given to permit the trucks and vehicles of the so-called Arab army of Lebanon to refuel at stations belonging to the Syrian forces in Barr Ilyas. It has been understood that Ahmad al-Khatib is preparing to establish a camp between Al-Qa' and Ra's Ba'labakk with the help of Major Ziyad al-Humsi and Lieutenant Ahmad ash-Sharq.

Reports say a Syrian T-72 tank battalion has taken up positions at the ('Ali an-Nahri) junction toward the public road, while other Syrian forces have taken up positions in the (Tall al-Abayd) area north of Ba'labakk.

Report on Plot Against USSR Beirut Embassy
JN260752 Amman Akhbar Al-Usbu' in Arabic 26 May 83 p 1

[Exclusive Report]

[Text] Beirut —The Lebanese security forces have thwarted an Israeli attempt to blow up the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. Lebanese security sources said that security men arrested three persons while attempting to plant highly explosive charges in the embassy wall. Preliminary investigations have shown that they were Israeli soldiers disguised in civilian clothes. The suspects confessed that they had been personally instructed by the Israeli forces commander in Lebanon to blow up the embassy. They declined to give more details on the reasons that prompted the Israeli commander to embark upon such a mission.

Last week, an agent told the Lebanese security departments that Israel has effective apparatus in Lebanon to assassinate and blow up Lebanese and foreign figures and centers to exacerbate wrath toward the Lebanese Government and deepen factional differences in Lebanon.

Khaddam Confers With Lebanon's Karami

JN251415 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this afternoon received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who arrived in Damascus at noon today.

The meeting, which was attended by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs, dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

Al-Asad Meets Karami

JN251807 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] At 1420 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended part of the meeting. The meeting was later joined by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and Armed Forces and defense minister, and 'Abd al-Karim 'Abi, minister of state for presidential affairs.

They all had dinner with the president. The talks dealt with the situation in the region, particularly in Lebanon, in light of the U.S.-Israeli agreement imposed on Lebanon. Karami affirmed the Lebanese people's rejection of this agreement because it violates Lebanon's sovereignty and places it under Israeli hegemony, detaching it from its Arab heritage.

The president affirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese people since Syria cannot bargain over issues of principle. He affirmed that the agreement they are trying to impose on Lebanon cannot survive. He said that the only agreement we support is one based on an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and also affirmed that anyone who thinks Syria's position is different is dreaming futile dreams.

Karami Departs 25 May

JN251817 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus this afternoon after a brief visit to Syria. He was seen off at 'Adhra' by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Karami Damascus TV Interview

JN251956 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Interview with former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami byunidentified Damascus Television correspondent on 25 May — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, you came to Damascus with a complete understanding of the situation in Lebanon. In light of your talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, how do view this situation in the near future?

[Answer] It must be asserted that our Israeli enemy and the colonialists behind it are continuously scheming to tame the Arab region and subjugate its states successively to their ambitions and to the Camp David policy. When they chose Lebanon as a theater for this conspiracy, invaded and occupied it, they began negotiations to sign the peace agreement, which they did under the guise of an agreement to end the state of war. However, through pressure and occupation, they managed to attain an official signature, thus giving legitimacy to their facism, aggression, and barbarism.

However, all this has not deceived Lebanese public opinion and, consequently, has enlightened public opinion in the Arab region and abroad. Thus, opposition to this agreement in Lebanon was voiced by the majority of those who adhere to the country's national unity and sovereignty, its relationship with, and role in its Arab environment. This is despite all the propaganda aimed at misleading public opinion and at showing this agreement as the way out of this current crisis, the birthchild of the U.S. conspiracy concocted by Kissinger. This is known to everyone.

Thus, when they propose a formula, they say this agreement leads to salvation, and if we do not have this agreement, they say: What is the alternative? Or they say: We have the option of accepting Sharon or Sa'd Haddad. They say: How can we envisage Lebanon's situation if it does not sign while 50,000 Israeli soldiers are there? Is this Lebanon more useful to its Arab sisters and more effective in carrying out its role in the service of just causes than the Lebanon that is burdened with Israeli hegemony and domination? All this talk cannot deceive those faithful, honorable people who represent the majority of the Lebanese.

Thus, on this basis, we defined all these issues at the Zgharta meeting and declared our position, which rejects the agreement. Thus, when we look to our Arab brothers, we want them to realize that what happened poses a threat to them and us in the end. This is why we value the steadfast Syrian position, because of its principles and course of action. From the start, fraternal Syria adopted national positions based on firm principles and objectives in confronting the colonialist Israeli threat, which aims at subjugating the entire Arab region under its control and exploitation. If it were not for Syria, who could have confronted these conspiratorial ambitions and schemes?

During my meeting with leader President Hafiz al-Asad, and in our analysis of the developments in the situation, we observed a solid will and conviction behind the courageous stand, which fears no dangers and does not hesitate in the face of difficulities.

By adopting this position, they [the Syrians] represent Arab heritage, culture, and values. This will, in the end, result in rallying all the benevolent forces around Syria to help support it. This collective stand will help liberate our homelands and champion our rights.

[Question] If we consider the Zgharta meeting as the practical starting point for confronting the agreement on the Lebanese

nationalist level, have any other practical measures been adopted in this respect?

[Answer] There is no doubt that, since 1975, Lebanon has been the theater of a rabid conflict between the imperialist-Zionist current, embodied in Camp David, and the Arab liberation current. This conflict will continue until the Arab nation triumphs in its battle by supporting it rights and liberating its land. Therefore, the nationalists in Lebanon are in the battlefield taking all precautions and preparing all capabilities to meet their responsibilities in the face of this threat, which is manifest in direct Israeli occupation.

We realize that the United States supports them and exerts pressures to achieve their objectives, which they have often made known; namely, signing separate agreements with every Arab country, thus placing the region within the sphere of their ambitions and objectives. The most important of these is to divide and establish sectarian statelets.

Thus, we consider this agreement, which was signed under the pressure of occupation, invalid. Therefore, we cannot possibly agree to it. We consider it, in view of the conditions it contains, a trick through which Israel exonerates itself of the image of barbarism, Nazism, and occupation, and through which it appears to be a country that seeks peace. This would also help Israel improve its relations with the United States, assuming these relations have ever worsened. I do not believe that, because after signing the agreement, the United States began to extend various kinds of aid to Israel, particularly military aid. This is an indication that they are preparing for a new round. However, this time, God willing, this will not be a picnic. They will pay very dearly.

[Interviewer] Thank you, Your Excellency. You are always welcome in Damascus.

[Karami] Thank you.

Al-Ahmar Meets With Soviet Ambassador 25 May

JN251238 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received the USSR ambassador in Damascus, Vladimir Yukhin. During the meeting they discussed measures to implement the cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and the means to coordinate both parties' steps in the common struggle, alongside other progressive forces and liberation movements in the world, against imperialist, Zionist, and racist plans.

SANA: APN Official Reaffirms Support For Syria

JN251300 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1210 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (SANA) — Professor Karen Khachaturnov, deputy board chairman of the Soviet news agency APN, has asserted that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has further aggravated the situation in the Middle East.

In a statement to SANA in Moscow, Professor Khachaturnov described U.S. claims that the agreement represents the key to the solution in the Middle East as false. He also said that the agreement is unfair, because it calls for the withdrawal of the ADF from Al-Biqa'.

Professor Khachaturnov said: "History will show that Israel will not return the territories that it occupied. The maneuverings currently taking place through the agreement to cover up the capitulations steps are not a move toward peace, as they claim, but a move toward war."

Concluding his statement, Professor Khachaturnov praised Syria's steadfastness and confrontation against the U.S.-backed Zionist aggression. He also praised Soviet-Syrian relations and affirmed the USSR Government's and people's support for Syria in its brave stand against capitulation deals.

Al-Kasm Receives OAPEC Chairman, Ministers

JN252024 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] At 1300 today, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received the OAPEC Ministerial Council chairman, ministers, the secretary general, and the heads of the Arab delegations participating in the meeting. 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, also attended.

Al-Kasm welcomed the ministers and heads of the Arab delegations. He stressed the importance of this meeting, whose discussions and resolutions will lead to the formulation of a single Arab plan in the field of oil exports, and an expression of joint Arab action and solidarity, which must include all fields of cooperation between all [Arab] countries against the challenges facing the Arab nation. Al-Kasm added: Oil is a two-edged weapon, and if we do not know how to use it for construction and development, to conserve it for coming generations, then with the lack of long-term planning, it may turn into a catastrophe, especially since the Arab world is suffering from many problems in the energy field, energy alternatives, and food.

Al-Kasm added: We in Syria take the future into consideration when we seek to proivde energy alternatives and develop and modernize agriculture so we will not at any time be at the mercy of any foreign country. Syria extends its hand to all fraternal Arabs to cooperate in all productive fields, especially agricultural investment, which requires concentration, starting with the preparation of the land and the use of mechanization, and ending with the individual, on whom all success depends.

Al-Kasm said: Despite the increasing burdens of defense against the Zionist aggression and its allies, development is progressing, but there are priorities because, when the Zionist plans seek expansion, we in Syria make peace the first requirement. The Syrian people are determined to keep this land as their own — a land in which every enemy will find a living, steadfast people, and martyrs who are ready for sacrifice.

Al-Kasm added: The important thing is that we, as Arabs, must be aware of the reality of the Zionist danger, which threatens us

in Syria and also extends to the most remote spot in Arab territory.

Al-Kasm concluded: Arab solidarity and the mobilization of our forces against the enemy must be our basic course. We rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement not only because it is aimed against Lebanon and Syria, but because it is aimed at all the Arabs. Moreover, it is a prelude to other long-term objectives.

The ministers and the heads of the Arab delegations thanked Al-Kasm for hosting this meeting and for the hospitality accorded to them. They also explained the most important objectives of this meeting, in light of the joint projects on the oil and energy levels, and of the discussion of various matters that require clear decisions in this sphere. The heads of the delegations stressed the role of Damascus, the heart of the steadfast Arabs, and the importance of building a strong Arab economy as a basis for Arab political and military power. They also stressed that Arab solidarity in all spheres is the basic way to strengthen the steadfast Arab stand in facing the Arabs' enemies. The talks dealt with a number of basic matters with which the OAPEC ministerial meeting in Damascus is dealing.

The 30th meeting of the OAPEC ministerial council opened in Damascus today under Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, Saudi minister of state.

The opening ceremony was attended by the oil ministers of Syria, Kuwait, Libya, the UAE, Algeria, and Bahrain, the Saudi minister of state, the heads of the delegations of Tunisia and Qatar, and the OAPEC secretary general.

'Abd al-Hadi Tahir; 'Ali 'Atiqah, the secretary general of the organization; and Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, oil and natural resources minister, spoke in the opening session. The speakers praised Syria's role in supporting joint Arab action and called for adopting a unified Arab oil strategy that serves all aspects of the fateful Arab issues.

Riyadh Radio on Jordan-Syria Contacts

GF251432 Riyadh Domestic Service In Arabic 1130 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] A number of sources in Amman have said that contacts are currently being held between Damascus and Amman for the purpose of settling their differences and creating an untroubled atmosphere for the return of bilateral relations. A high-level [word indistinct] visited Damascus several times to discuss agreement on a common view of the future of these relations.

Although these contacts, which have not been officially announced, have not achieved positive results, observers predict and even confirm that the next few days will witness the desired relaxation in the crisis of relations between Amman and Damascus.

The observers base this prediction on certain and clear beliefs the two sides hold that the current stage, which represents a dangerous turning point in the history of the Arab nation, requires all brothers to be aware of the current events and not allow marginal differences to overshadow the hidden plots hatched by the enemies of the nation against the supreme Arab interests. It will require serious work to unite the Arab ranks so they can unite and confront all the hostile plans.

When the observers confirmed the success of these contacts in achieving their objectives, they referred to the efforts in the countries of the Arab Magreb to restore serenity and friendship to relations that had been strained for a long time due to differences. Although these differences were minor, they had a clear influence on the whole Arab march.

Brothers in Jordan and Syria have realized that it is time to open relations and surpass all their differences so they can be totally devoted to the common Arab work, which should deal with the development of situations in the Arab region in accordance with the requirements of Arab interests and the requirements of finding a real and sincere remedy for these developments.

Palestine Broadcast on Israeli-Lebanese Agreement

JN242035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: In this week's issue, *At-Tala'i'*, the organ of the PLO and As-Sa'iqah organization, says under the headlines "Entering the U.S. Mold": The Shultz Lebanese agreement can be given any description except that of a just solution. It is not a solution to the Lebanese problem, but instead announces the entry by Lebanon into the U.S. mold.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement does not mean the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation, but a permanent Israeli occupation of Lebanon with the minimum number of Israeli soldiers, and with many restrictions on Lebanon. In order to stress what we have said, it is enough for us to remember that Lebanon's national security is subject to permanent Israeli observation, that the Lebanese people's culture and the freedom of their press are subjected to what is called noninstigation against Israel, and that Lebanon's sovereignty has been canceled by an article in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

This article states that Lebanon must cancel all treaties that it previously signed if they contradict this agreement. This means that Lebanon must cancel most of the treaties it signed with the Arab states, and must refrain from signing any treaty with these states in the future.

Thus, it is an everlasting Israeli occupation of Lebanon without the need for soldiers. At first glance, it seems to be that the mold into which Lebanon is being forced is an Israeli one. In fact, it is a U.S. mold; not only because U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is the one who worked out the agreement, but also due to reasons for which this agreement was formulated. Basically, there are two reasons:

1. An ultimate U.S. hegemony over the Arab world and the Middle East. President Reagan explained this point last week when he claimed that the USSR has no role to play in the Middle

East. This means that the USSR and the international community have no relationship with the Middle East, that the Middle East is a U.S. feudal domain, and that Israel is the U.S. guard over this domain.

2. What the United States calls strategic consensus in the region puts the peoples of the region, basically the Arabs, under U.S. hegemony. This is why the Shultz agreement is not a solution to Lebanon's problem, not even an unjust one. It is a solution to the U.S. problem on a worldwide level. Therefore, it is a rearrangement of the U.S. household. Unfortunately, the U.S. household is not confined to the U.S. continent [as heard], because the United States sees the entire globe as its home. Therefore, as long as the United States wants to solve its universal problem, and not Lebanon's problem, then it must not worry about putting Lebanon and other Arab countries into this solid metal mold. The United States must also not express regret if Lebanon loses any of its limbs while being put in this narrow mold.

In view of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, Lebanon and the Arab nation have no human element. They are mere raw material that must be reformed in accordance with the U.S. mold. Even if there are some Arabs inside and outside Lebanon who will relinquish their humanity, dignity, and human and national rights, Arab Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Palestinian revolution, and the Arab popular forces will not agree to give up their humanity and rights. They see themselves as more noble and honorable than anyone who does not view them as human beings due every human right. These Arab forces will not give up the work to liberate Lebanon in accordance with Lebanonon's national sovereignty and pan-Arab identity, and will not work along with the U.S. mold, represented by the Shultz agreement.

Al-Asad Receives Kuwaiti Minister, Message

JN251926 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] At 1800 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil affairs, who conveyed a written message to the president from the Kuwaiti amir, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, on the situation in the region.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Qadir al-Kandari, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus. The president asked the Kuwaiti minister to convey a reply and greetings to the Kuwaiti amir.

Tunisia's Es-Sebsi Leaves Damascus 25 May

JN251941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi left Damascus this evening following a 4-day visit to Syria during which he conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the Tunisian Embassy staff in Damascus.

Syrian, Mongolian Parties Issue Joint Statement

JN252006 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party called forthe immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

In a joint statement issued in Damascus and Ulaanbaatar today on talks between Mongolian leaders and an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation under Suhayl as-Suhayl, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member, which visited Mongolia 10-17 May, the two parties stressed their support for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial unity, and security.

The statement condemned the U.S.-backed aggression against Lebanon, the acts of terrorism, and the Israeli killings and massacres against the civilians in Lebanon during this aggression.

The two parties reiterated that a just, lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, and establishment of their independent state on their land, Palestine, under the PLO.

The two parties expressed deep concern over the escalation of international tension resulting from the hostile policies of U.S. imperialism and its allies. They condemned the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, the Arab Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and Asia.

At the end of their statement, the two parties called for uniting all the progressive, peace-loving forces in the struggle against Zionist-imperialist designs.

Information Minister Returns From Visits

JN251924 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad returned to Damascus this evening after he conveyed messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the kings, amirs, and presidents of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the YAR, the PDRY, and Djibouti.

Ash-Shar' Returns From Arab Maghreb Tour

JN260810 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Damascus late last night after visiting Libya, Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania where he conveyed messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the leaders of these countries.

Shooting Incidents Increase Tensions With Syria

Two Missile Incidents Reported

TA251129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpts] An incident has occurred in Lebanese skies. A few air-to-air missiles were fired from Syrian fighters toward our fighters, which were on a routine patrol. Our fighters were not hit, and no dogfight developed. They returned safely to their bases. The patrols continue.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the week on Monday, two Strela shoulder missiles were fired at an IDF helicopter in the eastern sector near 'Ammiq. Usually there are terrorists in this area. Strela missiles are held by terrorists, but are also a personal weapon of the Syrian soldiers.

And another report: The Voice of Lebanon radio station reports that during the night there were machinegun fire exchanges between the IDF and the Syrian Army in the area of the Al-Biqa'. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that according to a broadcast from Beirut, the exchanges of fire were from heavy and medium machineguns in the area of 'Ammiq and Qabb Ilyas.

Cease-Fire Violation Charged

TA251951 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Despite the fact that the IDF is making an attempt to avoid a confrontation with the Syrians, tension is increasing in the north. This morning Syrian planes tried to down Israeli Air Force planes that were on a routine patrol flight in Lebanese airspace. All our planes returned safely to base. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports in the studio on the situation on the northern border.

[Scemama] In an announcement issued by the IDF spokesman a few minutes ago, he stated: Firing missiles at a routine Israeli aircraft patrol in Lebanese airspace is a clear violation of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and Syria. In the past it was explained to the Syrians, the IDF spokesman said, that our planes' patrol flights in Lebanon are a genuine security necessity. The IDF spokesman continued by saying that today's violation of the cease-fire is the gravest in a series of Syrian violations which have been becoming more serious over the last few days.

This morning's incident was the first one between Israeli Air Force planes and Syrian planes since 31 August 1982, when a Syrian MIG-21 was downed over Beirut. The Israeli Air Force planes which were fired at today by missiles did not enter into a dogfight with the Syrian planes.

In his announcement this evening, the IDF spokesman added that the IDF is taking all measures necessary to defend its forces and its aircraft as well as the agreement recently signed between Israel and Lebanon. Israel is keeping a close watch on Syria's moves in the hope of and desire to prevent violent clashes. That ends the quotation from the IDF spokesman's announcement.

Perhaps it would be worth recalling that the Syrian Army is deployed offensively in Lebanon and on the Golan Heights, and alertness in the Syrian Army continues. The chief of staff has said several times that the Syrians are fully ready for an attack against Israel, and the distance to implementing the offensive plans is not great. There are about 35,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon at present; 1,100 tanks; 350 armored personnel carriers; and 300 artillery pieces. Recently great nervousness has been felt among the Syrians, and the IDF is keeping a very alert watch over their actions.

How will Syria act? Most of the observers in Israel believe, even today, that the Syrians will not attack Israel. This evening the IDF spokesman said in his announcement: The Syrian provocation is no coincidence, and it fits in with Syrian moves and statements clearly proving Syria's intentions to act to foil the Israeli-Lebanese agreement achieved through U.S. mediation.

No Military Retaliation Planned

TA251459 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1452 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Israel does not intend to react to the incident that occurred today between IDF and Syrian aircraft.

This emerges from remarks made by political sources in Jerusalem who also pointed out to our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that Israel does not intend to initiate any military action or to lead to an escalation of the tension with the Syrians.

IDF Denies Plane Downed

TA251527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 May 83

[Report by Shalom Oren]

[Excerpt] The Voice of Lebanon carried the report that the Syrians today downed a drone — a tiny pilotless IDF plane — with a surface-to-air missile near the village of (Al-Bikha) in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. The IDF spokesman has said that this is nonsense.

IDF Fired Upon Again

TA251524 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that early this morning various salvos of light weapons fire and bazooka shells were directed at IDF positions in the village of 'Ammiq from Syrian territory. There were no casualties and the IDF soldiers returned the fire.

Contacts Held With U.S. Over Syrian Situation

TA260553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In view of the increased tension between Israel and Syria, Israel is holding contacts with the United States. Following the Syrian attempt to down air force planes yesterday, our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on these contacts:

[Begin Schiffer recording] Increased vigilance in the field, a measured and detailed statement, and urgent contacts with the Americans — these are the means that have been adopted over the past 24 hours in view of the increased tension with the Syrians. A statement that was drafted in consultations between the prime minister and defense minister stressed that the Syrian provocations are not coincidental, but that they fit in with Syrian moves and declarations — including those by senior figures — that clearly show Syria's intention and willingness to try to foil the Israeli-Lebanese agreement achieved with U.S. assistance.

Therefore, Israel has turned to the United States and cast its lot with it. Jerusalem hopes that Washington will hold contacts with the Soviet Union to influence its client, Syria, not to act rashly. Last night, political sources emphasized that following the improvement in relations with the United States, one can expect coordination and understanding with Washington.

As for events in the field, the assessment that there is a danger of hostilities breaking out stems from the latest incidents: A Syrian aerial ambush of air force planes which were on a routine patrol in Lebanese airspace; the firing of missiles from inside the Syrian deployment in Lebanon at an IDF helicopter 2 days ago; and a multidimensional maneuver that the Syrians have begun in the Golan Heights. We will not be surprised again, defense system sources have said; the surprise of the Yom Kippur War made a deep impression on us.

How, then, will Israel act in the coming days? The Cabinet has not yet established a policy. For the time being, things are being conducted according to the kitchen method [reference to Golda Me'ir's kitchen cabinet]. The ministers are not briefed, and all the consultations are in different combinations among the prime minister, and the defense and foreign ministers. The defense system is following events in the field with alertness, and at the same time, consultations are being held with the United States.

Sharon: Soviets Don't Want Syrians To Start War

TA260703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon believes the Soviet Union does not want Syria to start a war with Israel because it knows what the outcome would be. However, Sharon believes Syria and the Soviets are trying to inflict as many casualties as possible on the IDF to aggravate the internal strife in Israel.

Speaking at a meeting of Central Forum, established by former Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman, Sharon denied criticizing the Israeli Government during his recent visit to the United States. He again attacked the media and the opposition, accusing them of a deliberate campaign to undermine morale in Israel.

'Respite' Expected in Peace Talks Process

TA251130 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 25 May 83 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] U.S. diplomat Morris Draper prepared to leave this morning for consultations in Washington. Yesterday, Draper met with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, and briefed him on the talks U.S. envoy Philip Habib is holding with government leaders in Beirut.

A political source in Jerusalem said last night that no special matters were raised in the Draper-Kimche discussion, and that it consisted mainly of the ongoing report. The political source also said that now a 1 to 2 month period of "respite" is expected in the political process.

As he sees it, the U.S. tactics — to which Israel is party — involve U.S. contacts with friendly Arab states to get them to apply pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. The source said that no new direct political initiative is expected in the foreseeable future to try to persuade the Syrians to change their position regarding a withdrawal.

The political source added that despite the present tension along the Israeli-Syrian lines in Lebanon and the Golan Heights, it does not seem that large-scale fighting will break out in the near future, although there is a possibility of local incidents.

Begin U.S. Visit Set Back to July or September

TA260925 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 26 May 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Washington will be postponed to July or September, a political source in Jerusalem stated yesterday.

According to him, it has transpired from contacts with Washington that President Reagan and the U.S. secretaries of state and defense cannot meet with him in June — the original date scheduled for the visit — because of other commitments. President Reagan wants Shultz and Weinberger to participate in his talks with Begin.

It has been reported that President Reagan has previous commitments in August which he cannot forego. Therefore, September remains the only other possibility if the meeting cannot be held in July.

The political source added that the prime minister does not see any special urgency in advancing the date of the visit, and that "he would not regard it as a disaster" if the visit takes place in the fall.

Begin, Reagan Exchange Letters

TA251254 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 25 May 83 pp 1,7

[Report by Gad Becker, Yosi Bar, and Yehoshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which he expressed concern about Syria's intentions and the military steps it has taken.

Begin sent the letter on Sunday, 22 May, in response to the letter President Reagan sent him on the occasion of signing the agreement with Lebanon. President Reagan expressed appreciation for the efforts Israel made to achieve the agreement, and said that although some problems remain unresolved, the United States would continue to do its utmost to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Begin's letter of reply, written in a very friendly vein, stressed the substantial improvement that has occurred in bilateral relations, and heaped praise on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and "the wonderful team we have recently come to know." Begin devoted part of his letter to the Syrian problem, stating that Israel sees no sign that Syria is willing to accept a settlement.

Begin wrote to Reagan that we do not know what the Syrians' intentions are, but we are concerned over the steps they have taken. He added that Israel is enabling the United States to carry out the moves necessary for continuing the political process in Lebanon.

Reagan's envoy, Philip Habib, will arrive in Jerusalem today or tomorrow to continue contacts. Yesterday, U.S. ambassadors Morris Draper and Samuel Lewis told Foreign Minister Director General David Kimche that no change had yet occurred in the Syrian position, which totally rejects the agreement with Lebanon.

Peres on 'War of Attrition', West Bank

TA251554 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1455 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Jerusalem, 25 May (ITIM) — "There are fears about the outbreak of a war of attrition given the fact that the IDF is deployed along uncomfortable lines," Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres today told students at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

MK Peres said that although Israeli-U.S. relations have improved, the situation has worsened as far as Soviet intervention in the region is concerned. He explained that in the wake of the war in Lebanon the Russians have made a vigorous return to the region, and they have been displaying readiness to interfere with events in practice. In his opinion, Soviet intervention poses strategic and political problems for Israel.

MK Peres reiterated his party's position that the IDF should withdraw from Lebanon as soon as possible since it is impossible to unify Lebanon by military means, or to force the Syrians to leave that country. He noted that Israel should set a time limit for the IDF's presence in Lebanon and that, at the same time, the Arab countries should make up their minds whether they want a free Lebanon or a Lebanon subject to Syrian rule.

Afterwards, the IDF should withdraw to the security lines — to the 45-km line — where it would have to organize a coalition of troops that would include the Lebanese Army, Haddad's forces, Israeli observers, and UN forces.

Referring to the settlements in Judaea and Samaria, MK Peres said that if their establishment continues, Israel will become a binational democratic state where democracy only applies to one nationality. "The annexation of territories and their inhabitants will change the character of the state and might provoke another confrontation, for which no solution will be found either." He added that if King Husayn agrees to join the peace negotiations, the Alignment would agree to freeze settlements, but it would not agree to dismantle them. "I will offer Husayn peace and an agreement to give up territories, particularly those densely populated by Arabs," he noted.

Replying to students' questions on various topics, MK Peres said:

— The doctors are justified in most of their demands. However, he objects to the Alignment taking sides in the conflict lest the party be accused of trying to make political gains from such a difficult issue.

— The Alignment's economic policy is based on two principles: changing the national order of priorities and implementing an accelerated development drive, mainly in the field of high-tech industries.

— The Alignment is not opposed to the stock market as an institution. However, funds raised through it should be invested in industry and should not be misused.

— About Yitzhaq Navon's return to politics: "I have been elected for 4 years, and I do not have to face an election every day."

— About holding early elections: The Alignment favors this idea, but not at present.

— About the Likud's capitulation to the demands of the religious parties: "The Alignment would also give in to the religious parties if it is forced to establish a coalition with them. However, we will try to revoke the ban on El Al flights on Saturdays."

U.S. General Dynamics To Buy Goods, Services

TA251014 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 25 May 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington — The manufacturer of the F-16 fighters, the U.S. company General Dynamics, signed an agreement with the Government of Israel according to which it undertakes to buy goods and services in Israel for $300 million in the next 5 years. This was discovered by a *Davar* correspondent. This is an accompanying agreement to the sale of 75 F-16 fighters to Israel, a deal worth $2.7 billion.

The details of the purchases made by the company in Israel were worked out last year in talks between the company and Israel. According to knowledgeable estimates, General Dynamics will spend about $200 million of the sum on "direct buys" from defense plants in Israel which manufacture equipment and parts of the F-16's, and another $100 million for indirect buys of various civilian goods in the Israeli economy.

The details of the civilian part of the agreement are not yet finalized. Of the sum alloted for manufacturing parts for the plane in Israel, the Israel Aircraft Industries will only receive a small part. Companies such as Tadiran, Ta'as, and Cyclon will get work for manufacturing parts for the F-16.

Israeli officials in Washington told the *Davar* correspondent that Israel has thus succeeded in improving on the conditions according to which the first F-16 fighter deal was made a few years ago with the air force. In the agreement signed at the end of the 1970's, General Dynamics undertook only "to do all it can" in order to buy goods and services in Israel for the sum of $200 million. The company "did all it can," but up to now it has been only partially successful, and bought goods worth only $60 million.

In order to prevent a recurrence of this, Israel insisted that in the present contract with the company it be stated explicitly that this is a "firm commitment" of the company, and a fine was set for the company to pay Israel if it does not fulfill its obligation to buy $300 million worth of products from Israel during the time of the agreement.

The agreement on reciprocal purchases in Israel is known and approved by the U.S. Administration.

Poll Shows Lack of Confidence in Lebanon Accord

TA251302 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 25 May 83 p 1

[Report by the Jerusalem correspondent]

[Text] Forty-eight percent of the respondents in a poll conducted by *Koteret Rashit*-Dahaf say that the agreement with Lebanon will not ensure the "peace of the Galilee."

According to the poll, conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah and appearing in today's edition of *Koteret Rashit*, 44 percent believe that the agreement will ensure peace for the Galilee. The percentage of people who think that it was right to launch the war has dropped, although a small majority still justifies the war — 51 percent thinking that Israel was right to have launched the war a year ago.

In response to a similar question last January, 61 percent supported the war as against 84 percent in June 1982.

OAU Secretary General Issues Africa Day Message

NC242021 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 24 (AFP) — The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Edem Kodjo, today called on every African to work to strengthen the organisation in order to create a united and strong Africa, which he said was "the dream of all Africans."

In his Africa Day message marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the OAU, Mr Kodjo said the pan-African organisation must not be weakened nor paralysed.

Describing 20 years of "struggle," Mr Kodjo emphasised that the tasks for Africans were most pressing in the political field, and said the total liberation of the continent was the OAU's primary duty. In this mission, Mr Kodjo said, the OAU overlooked neither peaceful means, armed struggle, nor diplomatic action. Citing Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, the Seychelles, Comoros, Djibouti and Zimbabwe, he noted that the OAU was proud of having contributed to the independence of these states that had "recovered their dignity and their places in the community of nations." He described the OAU's record during the last two decades as impressive, but said that more efforts were needed "so that in this struggling and shaken world, we can build an African economy that is modern and prosperous — the only guarantee for a strong Africa, an Africa powerful and respected in the world."

APS Interviews OAU Secretary General Kodjo

LD251522 Algiers APS in English 1134 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 May (APS) — "The situation of the Organisation of African Unity, is in many regards positive, but we must consider it with many circumspection for Africa does not need a UN [word indistinct] on the continental [word indistinct] in need for an economic and political power and an organisation which may help prepare it and achieve its economic and even political integration."

Mr Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general said in an exclusive interview granted to ALGERIAN PRESS AGENCY. "After twenty years, the first aspect of the evaluation of the organisation situation is that OAU exist in the sense that it is a unique example in the world of a whole continent (gathered) in an organisation with political aims and aims of social and economic development. That is the reason of the hostility by some non-African countries towards us."

"On the political level, the organisation made [words indistinct] (?creation of the) organisation there were only 34 members OAU did not fail to grant a moral diplomatic, financial and even military support for the integral liberation of the African Continent. Especially as concerns the former Portuguese colonies.

On the economic level, even if the action of the organisation is dated before long, the OAU undertook a fundamental action: The adoption of plan of action of Lagos and the final act of Lagos adopted by the African economic summit. The OAU has the merit of being the initiator of the action plan and final act of Lagos.

"It is a striking evaluation," the OAU secretary general said. "We can criticize the weaknesses of the organisation because we are always (?haunted) by the political side. But OAU is not only political and the political is not what counts. Nowadays, what counts is to build an African economic power which will respected, and OAU has mainly worked in this way it is not the less of the merits."

Africa and OAU should commit themselves in the way of development especially by science and technology. But for this purpose we must avoid [words indistinct] quarrels, he concluded.

OAU Chairman's 20th Anniversary Message Cited

EA252348 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The chairman of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has said that the organization has emerged as one of the most dynamic regional bodies of international repute, despite difficulties and obstacles that have faced it during the last two decades.

In his message to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the organization today, President Moi said that with the effective establishment of all its structures, and strengthened by the support of the people and governments of Africa, the OAU will not fail to fulfill its historic mission. He said that unity must remain Africa's watchword, as the faith of our people and governments will make us force our way to the final victory.

Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan of America sent a message of congratulations and good wishes on behalf of himself and the people of America to the chairman of the OAU, President Daniel arap Moi, on the occasion of the organization's 20th anniversary. In his message, President Reagan said the United States shares with the OAU its objectives of freedom, equality, justice and dignity for all African peoples.

Other congratulatory messages have been received from Germany, Canada and the Soviet Union.

Receives Message From EEC

EA251227 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] An assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ezekiel Mweu, has said that OAU member countries which do not work for the success of the organization are not true sons of Africa. Mr Mweu said this in Nairobi today when he received in his office the West German ambassador to Kenya, Mr Johannes von Vocano, who had brought him a message from the president of the EEC to President Moi in connection with the 20th anniversary of the OAU.

Mr Mweu observed that the message was a gesture of support to President Moi as head of state and chairman of the OAU. He African independent states with which they can solve their differences.

The German ambassador expressed his country's support and that of the entire membership of the EEC to Africa in its search for unity and strength to enable her to gain a permanent foothold in international relations.

Nyerere on Addis Ababa as OAU Summit Venue

LD242117 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere has called upon OAU member states to make more sacrifices for the organization in order to defend the achievements made so far and to enable the organization to more fully serve Africa in the future. Mwalimu, states have sometimes taken the OAU's continued existence for granted.

In an interview with the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE on the occasion of the celebration of the OAU's 20th anniversary tomorrow, mwalimu said such members take steps that undermine and threaten the existence of the OAU. Mwalimu said he was greatly surprised by the failure of a few member states to attend the 19th summit due to disputes in Africa when the place for resolving these disputes is at OAU meetings.

Mwalimu also condemned the habit of changing and evading the stances agreed upon by African countries concerning international questions. This, he said, threatens the dignity of member states. In order to avoid the political problems brought about by the disputes of some African countries, and to promote a united stance,he recommended that all OAU meetings be held in Addis Ababa, the OAU headquarters.

On liberation, Mwalimu Nyerere called on African countries to lay more emphasis on the political, economic, and cultural isolation of the South African Boer regime by the international community.

He called on OAU member states to provide more support to countries bordering the oppressive regime so that they may be able to protect themselves from the attacks of the Boers, and he stressed that the fight involved the whole of Africa. Mwalimu also said OAU member states should support the efforts being made by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, to reduce economic reliance on the Boer regime.

Meanwhile, the OAU Liberation Committee has pledged to continue its full support of the struggle being waged to liberate Namibia and South Africa from the oppressive regime of the Boer minority.

The committee's executive secretary, Brigadier Hashim Mbita, said in an interview on the celebration of Africa Day today that more importance is now attached to the liberation of Namibia and South Africa.

Reportage on Initiation of PANA Service

Goals, Problems Highlighted

AB251510 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, has chosen 25 May 1983 to send its maiden dispatch to African national press agencies. From Dakar, Adama Gaye gives us some details on the objectives of the PANA:

To contribute toward reducing the imbalance in the flow of information between rich countries and the Third World and to promote the emergence of horizontal information, thus breaking the monopoly of big foreign press agencies — these are some of the fixed objectives of the PANA, which appears ready to begin operations.

As proof of this, over 20 African countries have signed an agreement on the establishment of the PANA, and the treasury of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY has recorded receiving more than 160 million CFA francs out of a budget of about 300 million. These funds come from the contributions of member countries, international organizations like UNESCO, and from Arab countries.

About 35 African states have national press agencies. Clearly, this also means that the PANA proposes to feed many consumers as a supplier of continental news and to provide extracontinental news through regional pools established in certain large African capitals such as Kinshasa and Lagos, among others.

Thus, the question will not strictly be one of sending dispatches. The PANA will also publish two news bulletins. The first one will serve to disseminate information on the activities of the United Nations and some inter-African organizations, whereas the second will consist of articles on development under a new vision.

In order to be able to achieve its objectives, the PANA must first overcome certain obstacles, among which, according to Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo, is the need for the PANA to resolve the equipment problems facing African countries that do not have the means to receive and send intelligence.

It is evident that since 1978, when an OAU meeting in Kampala drew up the general guidelines of the PANA, some of the objectives have been fulfilled. The PANA challenge must be won, the Senegalese prime minister said recently, for, afterall, the right to good information is only a question of commonsense.

Begins Operations 25 May

AB251535 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Dakar, May 25, (PANA) — The pilot service of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) was launched today in Dakar at a ceremony presided over by Mr Djibo Ka, Senegal's minister of information, telecommunications and relations with the assemblies.

The minister said that the creation of PANA was a strategic

necessity for the OAU in the realisation of its objectives and hoped that it would go down as an undeniable success in the difficult process of the integration of the member states and the political and cultural decolonisation of Africa. He said that the communicators charged with the operations of PANA ought to be mediators who would report and explain, with competence and responsibility, the economic, cultural, and political realities which would shape the future of Africa. He expressed the view that PANA would not be an agency whose action is motivated by the search for profit but one with a high social mission. PANA ought to be an agency which is "credible through its speed in the collection of news, the interest in its content and the objectivity of its news which will be devoted to the description and analysis of the various aspects of development in Africa," the minister added.

In his own speech, the director of PANA, Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo, said that it was the wish of the agency "for news in Africa to be placed at the service of peace in our countries, among the states of Africa and in Africa as a whole." He said that PANA would focus on African and international political news, the major issues of economic development and cooperation and social development, especially in areas like education, culture, science, health and youth affairs. "In this way," he explained, "we can be better placed in a position to produce news and information which would be instructional and useful and would enhance the understanding of developmental problems whose solution depends on the establishment of greater cooperation among African states."

Mr Diallo also suggested that a number of programmes be initiated to establish a "permanent debate on pan-Africanism." These include the organization of a symposium which will involve political scientists, thinkers and African political activists, the creation of OAU clubs and the setting up of an OAU university.

A large number of individuals and organisations from all over Africa and different parts of the world sent congratulatory messages to PANA on the occasion of its launching. The current chairman of the OAU, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, in his own message, recalled the various landmarks in the efforts to set up PANA which he describe as "an agency that would voice African interests and aspirations and correct the distorted picture of Africa resulting from partial and negative information published by foreign news agencies."

The secretary-general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, in a congratulatory message to PANA said that "its take-off, coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the OAU, is evidence of the maturity of our continent which, despite all kinds of obstacles, has succeeded in setting up this project which has no parallel at the continental level anywhere in the world." Mr Kodjo said that he was certain that PANA would enable the different countries of Africa on the basis of equality and sovereignty to defend their national interests and present a common African point of view on the major problems facing the world. "It goes without saying that the starting of operations by PANA in 1983 — the international communication year — will contribute to the installation of a new world information order and the total liberation of the continent," the OAU secretary-general concluded.

The director-general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, wished PANA complete success and described it as "a primordial instrument for the establishment of a new world information and communication order." He said that UNESCO was pleased to have played an important part at every stage of the conception and development of PANA and renewed his organisation's support for the agency which he said would serve to promote the general development of communication in Africa.

The chairman of the inter-governmental council of PANA, Mr Lucio Lara, described the launching of the agency as "a dream come true" and expressed the hope that it would aid the process of African unity.

PANA's pilot service includes a daily news service, weekly bulletins on sports and a round-up of editorial opinions in the African media. Others are features, interviews and special reports. The agency is, to start with, disseminating 8,000 words of news per day, in English and French. This will be increased to 25,000 words in English, French and Arabic when it goes into full operation.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Tunisian Defense Minister

LD251506 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] This morning Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, received at his office Slaheddine Baly, Tunisian defense minister, in the presence of Mostefa Benloucif,member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense, and the Tunisian ambassador.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Coming OAU Summit

LD251236 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 25/5/83 (APS) — In a statement published yesterday on the occasion of OAU twentieth anniversary the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry pledged for making Addis Ababa coming summit a new start for the organisation.

The statement evokes OAU difficulties and threats that require vigilance and mobilisation of all members.

Algeria takes this opportunity to reaffirm its unconditional attachment to the OAU and its (?responsibility) to give a full contribution for the success of the 19th summit.

The spokesman called for the systematic refusal of all foreign interferences in order to safeguard the African unity and to preserve the continent's fundamental interests.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Contacts Machel on Defense Treaty

LD251520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 24 May (JANA) — Leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has contacted President of Mozambique Samora Machel. Col al-Qadhdhafi condemned the racial attack upon Mozambique, stressing the Jamahiriyah's readiness to implement the joint defense treaty between the two countries against the racist regime in South Africa.

Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the radical solution is to work for the total elimination of the racist regime and to liberate South Africa from domination so the Azania state may emerge from the ruins of the racist regime — as the Zimbabwe Republic emerged from the ruins of the racist regime in Rhodesia, and as Arab Palestine will once more emerge from the ruins of Israel.

JANA Criticizes 'Arafat's Policies

LD252248 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 25 May (JANA) — At a recent meeting with his followers in Tripoli, Lebanon, 'Arafat lost his reason and all control of his nerves, and uttered serious words. However, these serious words were not directed against the Israelis who occupy Palestine, Lebanon, and some other Arab lands but rather they were directed this time, as on previous occasions, against the Libyan-Arab people and the Fatih revolution, those who are the props supporting the Palestinian people and their struggle for freedom, and also against the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, who has dedicated his time and efforts for the sake of the Arab nation's cause, in particular the cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

We do not want to get excited here as 'Arafat did and lose control of our nerves, but we want to argue with him logically, with the utmost calm and reason.

'Arafat has spoken about a great plot against the Palestinians, which he said Libya is sponsoring. But we want to ask him: Who was the one that plotted against the Palestinian people, who brought about the tragedy of Beirut, who dispersed the Palestinian guns to all the remote Arab areas? Was it not him? Was it not the hesitation, Machiavellianism, and hereticism of the policies that Yasir 'Arafat has pursued? Who plotted to surrender the Palestinian arms arsenal in the south to the Israelis despite the steadfastness of the honorable Palestinian fighters? Was it not dancing on the robes that 'Arafat practiced over the corpses of the Palestinian people's martyrs? Who left the Palestinian camps and the Palestinian civilians without protection and enabled the Israelis to slaughter children and women? Was it not the irresponsible and unhistorical decision that 'Arafat had taken to leave Beirut despite the steadfastness of the honorable Palestinian fighters?

Who submitted to Reagan's imperialist conspiratorial plan and tried to authorize the king of Jordan to speak in the name of the Palestinians in order to destroy the PLO? Was it not Yasir 'Arafat?

Who transferred the position of the Palestinian fighter from the extreme left to place it in the freezer of the Arab right? Are these all not successive and major plots in whose development he participated and enabled the Zionist plan in Palestine to attain its strategic objectives?

The Libyan Arab people, the Great 1 September Revolution and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the revolution, were not the ones who hatched these plots. Their only sin is that — and we say this without claiming any pride or claiming to have done any favor, but out of a sense of pan-Arab duty and out of belief in the common struggle — their sin was that they provided the Palestinian fighters with enormous combat capabilities which, had they been used by a fighting, responsible leadership, would have enabled us all to achieve victory over the Zionist enemy.

We say to 'Arafat: Your battle is not with the fraternal Libyan Arab people, nor is it with the Fatih revolution and its commander, but it is with the Zionist enemy. It is a battle that the honorable Palestinian revolution will decide. Already the first portents have come from the Al-Biqa' valley and from the Palestinian fighters' gun positions.

When 'Arafat speaks of serious documents in his possession about alleged meetings between some Libyans and Sharon, we cannot but laugh, although we would cry if crying were of any use. It is an irony of fate that the man who overtly and covertly met with the Israelis, negotiated with them and received messages from Sharon and Begin while the blood of the martyrs was still flowing should come now to talk without any sense of shame about meetings between the Israelis and the Libyans when he knows that the whole world scoffs at him.

But 'Arafat, like a skilled actor, often resorts to fantasy and mixes facts and fantasy. He believes that his fantasy will make the others lose their reason and will override the logic of history and enable the acrobat to distort the truth.

It is an irony of fate that 'Arafat should leave the enemy who usurped Palestine and occupied Lebanon and some other Arab lands alone and direct his threats against Libya, shouting at the top of his voice that "within the next few days Libya will witness a movement such as it has never witnessed before." True, it will witness such a movement, but it is a movement to develop the revolution's achievements, to bolster the combat capability of our people in the face of the imperialist offensive in the region and to escalate the struggle for the cause of freedom.

If we link these threats with his threats concerning what he called the oath to cut out Libyan tongues and cut off Libyan hands, we come out with a clear and official admission and a proof of direct participation in the filthy assassination plot which was hatched by U.S. intelligence against the Great 1 September Revolution and which was entrusted to one of 'Arafat's followers to implement.

But a plot against whom? It was a plot against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is the symbol of resistance against imperialist hegemony and the Zionist march on the Arab homeland. However, it is not strange to see 'Arafat get involved in such a plot, for he is involved in plotting against the cause of his own people.

'Arafat's imagination runs away with him, and so he begins to talk about millions, over 70 millions [not further clarified] that he says Libya has paid to Fatah fighters in order to rebel against him, at a time when he knows well that the motive that prompted the honorable men in Al-Biqa' to move was not money but faith in the sacred cause of the Palestinian people.

Concerning money, 'Arafat knows well who runs after it and who invests his money in Al-Hamra' street of Beirut, in Cairo, and in European capitals.

Anyway, we shall end our talk with the utmost calm by saying-,"Blustering can never camouflage the truth or change true positions in history. It cannot turn the man who sided with the rightist reactionaries and fought for their causes into a free and honorable man. Our Arab nation knows who 'Arafat is and who Mu'ammal al-Qadhdhafi is; it knows who is reactionary and who is progressive. It knows who succumbed to the tricks of imperialism, to reactionary policies, and to the Zionist march, and it knows who is instigating his nation to stand up to the Zionist death train."

JANA: Syrian Minister Arrives in Tripoli
LD252022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 25 May (JANA) — Brother Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon.

He made a statement to JANA correspondents in which he stressed the grave dangers of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement, saying that it threatens the security and interests of the whole Arab nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syrian Envoy 25 May
LD252112 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 25 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received the envoy of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, brother Faruq al-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, who handed him a message from President al-Asad concerning the current situation in the Arab area in the light of the shameful agreement that the Lebanese Government has signed with the Zionist enemy under U.S. pressure.

In his message to the brother leader President al-Asad stressed the dangers threatening the Arab nation because of this agreement to which the Lebanese Government has surrendered, and according to which Lebanon has been transformed into an Israeli protectorate and an base of aggression for the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation.

Syrian Minister Leaves Tripoli
LD252115 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 25 May (JANA) — Brother Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of atate for foreign affairs and envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, left Tripoli this evening.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Bendjedid
NC260651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Brother Muhammad Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli last night. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud welcomed him at Tripoli international airport.

The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Muhammad Cherif Messaadia, who delivered a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

DPRK Official, Delegation Leave 25 May

LD260517 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 13 May 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Pak Song-chol, the vice-president and personal envoy of Kim Il-song of the Democratic Republic of Korea, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah (?during) which he had talks on bolstering bilateral cooperation for the common interest of both friendly peoples.

MAURITANIA

Interior Minister Comments on Mali Visit

AB251555 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Minister of Interior Colonel Ahmedou Abdallah returned to Nouakchott this morning from his official visit to Mali. In a statement to newsmen, the minister pointed out that he brought a message from his brother and friend, the Malian president. He also said that his visit was within the framework of a regular exchange of views between the two brotherly countries. He added that the visit dealt with bilateral cooperation, in particular the delimitation of the borders. The minister expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of his visit.

MOROCCO

High-Ranking Algerian Delegation Arrives in Rabat

LD251744 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpts] Rabat, 25 May (MAP) — Hedi Khediri, director general of Algerian National Security and member of the FLN Central Committee, arrived in Rabat today heading an important Algerian delegation of high-ranking officials on an official visit to Morocco.

The Algerian delegation leader expressed his satisfaction at being in Morocco. He added that this visit is in return for the recent visit to Algeria by a Moroccan delegation and comes before the visit by M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of the interior, who will arrive tomorrow to complete the Algerian delegation.

He stressed that this visit complements the contacts made in Algiers, and expressed his hope that it will be beneficial for both the Algerian and the Moroccan peoples.

He ended his statement by saying: "I hope that these contacts will meet the responsibility which is put on our shoulders. We in Algeria are happy to repeat these meetings."

SUDAN

Numayri, Mubarak Address Nile Valley Parliament

Numayri Speech

JN251859 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 25 May (SUNA) — Following is the text of President Numayri's speech at the Nile Valley Parliament's inaugural session.

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Not if thou hadst spent all that is in the earth, couldst thou have produced that affection, but God hath done. [Koranic verse]

Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, brother members of the Nile Valley Parliament: This is a cherished day for the Nile valley, day on which history stands riveted to this glorious, breathtaking spectacle, a day on which the valiant city of Omduramn embraces the inaugural session of the first parliament in the history of the Nile valley, a day on which the sons of the valley from the shores of the Mediterranean to the forests of the Equator unite, inspired by an unwavering strong belief and by an unlimited conquering will, a day on which we all anticipate the dawn of a future which has been a dream to the valley's people, a day on which we seek to achieve pride, power, prosperity, and progress for the valley's sons on their land.

I can find no expression to describe this dignified, emotional spectacle except to repeat words in which I addressed a similar forum which included some of your brothers: As I contemplete your blessed gathering, I can see only a few hundred of you. However, in my estimate, you number 60 million men, women, old people, and children, the majority of which are in the lower Nile valley and the rest here with us in the upper part of the valley. As I look beyond you, I recall those who have passed away — those who paved the way for this occasion by releasing our people's latent energies and by struggling with courage and conviction to liberate this valley. Today we honor their memory and the memory of a faithful party that followed in their footsteps.

Today's meeting of the Nile Valley Parliament, which united the Egyptian and Sudanese in one institution and one parliamentary identity, is merely a reinforcement of the Nile's history since time immemorial. You are raising the banner on a noble occasion that is a contrinuation of a dignified past. Yesterday, the heroism of Karari echoed with the heroism of At-Tal al-Kabir. Yesterday, the heroes of the memorable 19 [June] revolution in Egypt joined the cream of the White Brigade [al-liwa' al-abyad] in Sudan. Afterward, the efforts of our faithful old and young people at the graduates conference were in harmony with the calls of the valiant Egyptian nationalist movement, establishing the pillars of the joint struggle which were prepared by our ancestors through blood and dignified sacrifices.

The early fruits of all this were revolutions which emerged from the heart of the people and which pledged to tame the circumstances as a fulfillment of hope, a resurrection of that brilliant history, and an arrival at a new reality which is commensurate with the factors with which God has blessed the valley's people. These factors are history, race, kinship, language, civilization, and abode. I say resurrection and not creation. [as received] We are honored to compliment a role played by our immortal ancestors. May God be pleased with those of them who have passed away and those who remain. God will always reward those who fight for him.

If it is incumbent upon us today to greet men who were patient and who struggled for this goal, using words as guidance and proof, then we must also greet today the leader of fraternal Egypt, Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, for he made the signing of the charter which has led us to the new reality a wonderful fact.

Dear brother, your sincere efforts and endeavors are by all standards a brilliant page in the history of the Nile valley. They are an outstanding continuation of what we started with your great predecessor the late Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who transported relations to the horizons of the course whose fruits we are reaping today. The entire effort was a translation of a reality that has existed within us since the dawn of the immortal June Revolution in Egypt and the May Revolution in Sudan during the reign of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

In Sudan today we were, are, and will remain friends of Egypt and its people, brothers of Egypt and the Egyptian people, defenders of Egypt and the Egyptian people, proud of Egypt and the Egyptian people. We share common concerns, a common destiny and future. We are now recording in history before the whole world a glorious day in which we are proclaiming the emblems of a new unionist, integrated entity based on a great history and heritage which responds to the call of present and future requirements.

Brother members of the Nile Valley Parliament: The integration charter, which was signed 12 October last year has been the result of a splendid popular consensus that was expressed by our people in their political, legislative, and popular institutions throughout the Nile valley. It also was an explicit proclamation to the world at large that the Nile valley people are determined to remain loyal to the heritage of the common struggle and to support the common bonds which have united them since the dawn of history.

We meet today with a free will to deal with this new and glorious reality on the territory of the Nile valley, sensing the loftiness of the trust and the burden of the responsibility. The course we have chosen is free of abstract emotionalism, improvisation, and excitement. The work of integration which we are now carrying out is to fulfill the aspirations of the Nile valley people for dignity, progress, and prosperity. The work of integration also is taking place to reaffirm the relationship which the people continue to cherish in their hearts. It also releases and mobilizes the potentials of the sons of the valley on the road to exemplary cooperation in all fields, and produces a modern citizen who will maintain the lofty status which he has enjoyed through the ages. The work of integration takes place to fulfill the aspirations of the people of the valley for comprehensive development and to search for the elements of strength that the people possess which are based on economic, social, and civilized foundations, constituting the framework within which this country will proceed.

We believe that, to achieve what we have set out to achieve, we must proceed scientifically and gradually until we attain the objective of establishing a strong economic edifice, a homogeneous society, and a greater political entity. This will be a lofty edifice and a positive gain, and not a bloc or axis. It is an edifice to defend our strategic interests against sedition. It is a genuine desire to establish friendship and cooperation with all the countries and peoples who wish to join us on the basis of mutual respect. It is a response to the trends in this era which work to set up groupings and to pool potentials within homogeneous regional frameworks.

It is a linchpin of Arab solidarity and a prelude to Arab unity. It is a mold for African cooperation and an instrument for the achievement of Afro-Arab solidarity. It is a model for peace and positive cooperation. It is a thrust for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement which does not permit subservience, polarization, or the control of one's land by others. It is respect for the wish of others and aversion to interference in the affairs of others. This edifice champions the cause of Arab rights in Palestine and the cause of liberation in Africa. It is a factor grouping capabilities and potentials and uniting the will and the determination. It is a symbol of stability, and not of tension or division. It is a noble action in all its meanings with positive dimensions.

Brother members of the Nile Valley Parliament: Six months have passed since we agreed to establish this edifice of integration. We proceeded to lay its foundations and bases during the past and to establish its frameworks and institutions in a flexible manner which does not lack enthusiasm or momentum. These institutions are capable of allowing us to attain the progress to which we aspire.

Brothers, your meeting today is a declaration that these institutions have been completed and that they are ready to assume their responsibilities. All of you know that the philosophy on which integration has been established consists of the independence of these institutions and the coordination among them.

I would like to ponder with you some ideas to which I am sure you will give the necessary attention.

First: The Nile Valley Parliament plays a leading role in unionist work. The stages of struggle by the generations represent its base, and its responsibility is the heritage of these generations' aspirations. It is loyalty to the past, a foundation for the present, and a beginning for the Nile valley's progress and prosperity. This is its place among the various integration institutions, and this is its role in the movement of these institutions to achieve the objectives and epitomize the aims.

Second: In its powers and prerogatives, the Nile Valley Parliament is unique. The duties assigned to it go beyond legislature and supervision, as is the case in most parliament, to more

important and far-reaching issues. Article 21 of the Charter placed a great responsibility on you when it entrusted you with conducting studies and expressing opinions about all the issues contained in the Charter. It also entrusted you with conducting studies and working out proposals aimed at achieving its goals. Hence, the Parliament is called upon to explore the horizon and take the initiative on the general visualization of a comprehensive, integrative plan to unify the long-term methods and policies in the social, intellectual, informational, and foreign fields and to lay the basis of the stages of this great work within the framework of the two countries' general plan.

Third: The Nile Valley Parliament, which embodies the Nile valley's capabilities, demands that you be a factor in Egyptian-Sudanese integration, Arab integration, and the African integration after the pattern of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration, in terms of scientific exploration and popular mobilization. It is also an example of Arab-African integration in terms of parliamentary practice.

Four: The Nile Valley Parliament represents the entire Nile valley from south to north. Hence, its role and function should be dedicated to the valley's worries and strategic goals, in order to enable it to achieve these goals. We should remember that membership in the Nile valley will not deal with local or factional issues and will not deal with regional worries in Egypt and Sudan, but will necessarily deal with the comprehensive issues contained in the Charter, which make it incumbent on the representatives to assume the role of intelligently planning for the social, economic, and cultural transformation of the people of the entire Nile valley and to create an effective means for this transformation.

Fifth: The present state which we are now experiencing is an extension of the previous course. In this stage, we are working more effectively to avert the obstacles which had prevented us from reaching our goals. We must remember that the studies and recommendations by the joint council of the representatives of Egypt and Sudan in those days produced good results, particularly the conference convened in Cairo in October, 1979. We are confident that you will discuss these results during your deliberations. Therefore, you are called upon to draw up guidelines for crystallizing, completing, and developing what we had begun, and to explore other spheres in light of the charter's philosophy and the circumstances in which we live. You are called upon to study the reality of the Nile valley with all its defficulties and expectations and to link these expectations intelligently and effectively to reality, especially since the Parliament includes specialized committees in all fields of the integration to conduct organized studies and mature research to achieve its goals.

Sixth: Although we have adopted the formation of specialized bodies into the implementation process to work in a coordinated, unified, and joint effort, we have agreed that these institutions should use modern methods for development and planning on a scientific basis so that we may avoid precipitous action. You have unique duties, which are represented by your role in embodying the popular will in this integrative work. You are the ones most able to sense the feelings and aspirations of the masses all over the valley. You are the ones in the best position to inform them of the message of integration and to attract them toward it. This calls for the need to keep the message of integration alive in the minds of the masses. Here lies your role in enriching the joint conception of the two fraternal peoples to promote cultural unity, create a mutual awareness and deepen the issue of unity in the minds of these masses. You should remember that the work we are trying to accomplish depends on mobilizing the masses' energies toward joint action because it is a popular responsibility rather than the responsibility of organs, institutions, or Husni and A'far. Therefore, you should study the bases, which aim to unify the methods of national work in the valley to support cohesion among the sons of the valley through youth, women's, professional, and cooperative organizations so that integration might be a living epitomization of the two peoples' will within the framework of the legislative, executive, andpolitical institutions. You also should mobilize popular efforts in all its cooperative and private sectors to promote the integration plans and call on every citizen to assume his role no matter how small. You must be proud that your parliament has appointed a committee from the popular organizations. Perhaps this is the first of its kind in the history of parliaments. You must also be proud that the first integration action took place during the parliamentary youth conference in the city of Al-'Arish, our precious pearl restored by the will of the Egyptian people.

Seventh: You know that the charter has set a transition period of 10 years, which may be reduced but cannot be exceeded, to implement the goals contained in it over several defined stages. I entrust you with the task of implementing this strategy.

In the Higher Integration Council, we deemed it necessary to initiate a preliminary stage which will be the basis for a confident starting point and which is submitted before you today. The most important aspect of this stage is the issuance of laws and legislations that will serve and initiate the integration process endeavoring to achieve an intellectual homogenity commensurate with the require.nents of the stage. Another important aspect is the completion of the formation of effective integration organs free of bureaucracy and routine. Another important aspect is the selection of methods which would thrust forward the process of continuity, cohesion, and commitment to productive projects with fast profits which will have a positive effect on the day-to-day lives of citizens from Nimule to Al-'Arish, from Junaynah to Sharm ash-Shaykh.

Thus, in my opinion, the role of your council in the impending stage is represented by two urgent issues: 1. Revision of the laws and legislations that restrict the citizens of the two countries from exercising their rights and duties; abolition of discrimination and favoritism in accordance with the considerations that pursue positiveness and justice, particularly with regard to residence, movement, work, employment, commercial activitiies, free enterprises, and freedom of transfer of capital and goods; the submission of proposals for achieving the productive link between the two countries' peoples in view of the importance and seriousness of this issue.

2. We must speed up the slow scientific studies of the Nile valley's agricultural and human resources, and carry out research on the sources of power and energy in order to establish a comprehensive strategy meeting the reuqirements of the next stages and even the requirements of the Nile valley individual in the long-term.

There is one thing that has been worrying me and I have mentioned it to the Joint Parliamentary Council once and I am submitting it to you without any alteration: The Nile valley as you know has abundant resources and yet we are on the brink of a food crisis. Let the Nile Valley Parliament make one of its major concerns the formulation of a long-term strategy based on a complete survey of the Nile valley's produce, reserves and requirements in the long term, as well as proposing plans for food security for the valley's people so that their requirements are met and the sons of our nation and continent are kept free from pressure and exploitation.

As I propose this issue once again, I realize that it is within the jurisidction of your honorable Nile Valley Parliament in accordance with Article 21 of the charter. I am confident that involvement in this role will indicate the competence and praise worthiness of the technical committees, and will satisfy urgently needed necessities.

Eighth, The Nile Valley Parliament has the responsibility and task of revising the integration budget, which in the end will be unbalanced and inequitable with regard to ambition and ability. Thus, your duty must not be confined to dealing with figures, but most be an interaction created by ambition. I believe that your role in achieving this ambition goes beyond your parliamentary role to interaction with various fields of public work. This would motivate the private sector to contributing toward the integration projects. The private sector, urged by hopes of increasing its savings, would thus undertake the studying and researching of possibilities for achieving a balance between the regional development projects in Sudan and Egypt and between the integration projects between the two countries.

One of the responsibilities of the Nile Valley Parliament is to establish positive relations with the regional parliamentary entities, whether those present within one entity, as is the case of the European Parliament, or those which will be formed in the recently established regional entities, and with the Arab, African,and international parliamentary unions as the dealing with these parliamentary entities in their various forms constitutes an opportunity for benefiting from their experience and an opportunity to have them benefit from our experience. This is also an opportunity for the Nile Valley Parliament to emerge from the sphere of restricted action toward broader action in the other arenas.

Brother members of the Nile Valley Parliament: I would like to remind you once again that while the Nile Valley Parliament represents the Nile valley people and expresses their will, it is also for the sake of the entire Arab nation as it constitutes an incentive to achieve unity and a rejuvenation of the Arab masses' aspirations for unity after that these masses have been disappointed by hasty moves, their unity attempts aborted by outbiddings, and after they had strayed from the course that would lead them to their objectives when the Arab unity attempts did not take into consideration the people's desires and will and disavowed the role of the people. We hope the Nile Valley Parliament will become the basis for unionist and gradual action established on incremental integration and that will become an example to our brothers in Africa, especially since the African Continent, which is the seat of the organization of unity [OAU], is now working toward the adoption of an integration method similar to the one which the African peoples had decided on in the Lagos summit.

Therefore, the failure of this experience will affect the nation and the African Continent and will have its impact on nascent experiences here and there. That's why we have no other choice but to work with determination and insistence to nurture this experience and support it will all our capabilities and will. This experience will become lofty as long as the people are determined and the revolutionaries are faithful.

Brother members of the Nile Valley Parliament: The glorious Nile valley people look forward to your role so that integration will proceed toward its aspired goal. We shall continue to observe your role to have it become the beacon lighting the integration course. Undoubtedly, you are preparing yourselves to assume such a role through a responsible democratic dialogue far from any inclinations, ideologies or blemishes- an objective and frank dialogue that would deal directly with the core of the matter and that would adopt a methodological course of action with the aim of realizing the dignity and the welfare of the individual who is living in the Nile valley, and developing his capabilities to attain self-sufficiency, prosperity and justice.

Remember that today we are establishing a lofty edifice with which we shall regain our past glories. The Nile valley was a cradle of civilization and a bridge which brought civilization to the African Continent substantiated by the message of 'Isa and Muhammad. The Nile valley was the symbol of mankind's creativity as testified by our ancestors' engravings on the walls of our temples which are scattered all over the two banks of our immortal Nile. The Nile Valley was the bastion against which all the armies of invasion and the covetous enemies have foundered.

This is what I have to say to you on this glorious day. I wish you success. Proceed with God's blessings. We are fully confident that you will rise up to the trust which brought you to this place and fulfill the hopes which the glorious Nile valley people have pinned on you. Your role is to work and to work more to fulfill the aspirations and the ambitions.

Fulfill the covenant of God when ye have entered into it, and break not your oaths after ye you have confirmed them. Indeed ye have made God your surety. For God knoweth all that ye do. [Koranic verse]. Peace and blessings be upon you.

Mubarak Address

NC251147 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 25 May 83

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Nile Valley Parliament's inaugural session held at the Sudanese People's Assembly Hall in Khartoum — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, brother and sister members of the Nile Valley Parliament:

On this historic occasion, I am pleased to greet your esteemed council — the Nile Valley Parliament — on the day of its first convocation. This is a unique and glorious occasion in the history of our noble people. It is anembodiment of the loyalty to the two peoples' struggle and it is a revival of the memory of this struggle's heroes, who sacrificed their pure souls and blood in defense of the soil, heritage, and culture in the most glorious feats of sacrifices and redemption, which fused the Nile valley people, who joined to create their civilization and continue the victorious march along the path of unity, development, and progress.

The convocation of the Nile Valley Parliament today is a great historical event with deep meaning and great significance, not only because it comes as a blessed fruit of the struggle of our one people, but also because it means that this generation of the sons of the valley have assimilated the lessons of history, and have realized the nature of the challenges they are confronting and the struggle they are waging to establish peace and prosperity; strengthen freedom of will and political, economic, and cultural independence; and to radically tackle the problems and confront the crises on the basis of self-reliance, safeguarding the cultural and ideological character, and preparing to stretch the bridges of contact and cooperation with all nations and peoples without any fanaticism or introversion. These are challenges which cannot be confronted by the small divided entities, which imperialism has separated and imposed conditions on which are incompatible with the rule of history, natural facts, and sentimental feelings, and which conflict with the real interests of the masses.

It was inevitable that the people of the Nile valley would shatter these bonds, remove these barriers, and continue the struggle along the path of unity without pause or hesitation, even if they were to be given everything in the world. [applause]

This is a great historical accomplishment which our vigilant masses have achieved through their penetrating vision of the goal, their deep faith in the message, and their ability to continue the struggle for freedom and dignity. It is an accomplishment which has been achieved by the blood of the pious martyrs in the north and south, who defied terrorism and coercion, and who risked their lives to lead the procession of history while reiterating the immortal slogans: Long live the unity of the Nile valley. [applause]

This great historic achievement was attained by Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's faith in the unity of the goal and destiny and in the ability of a united people to see their way, impose their will, and safeguard their rights and sanctities. Their faith is either victory or martyrdom.

Both presidents believed that with all the wealth God has bestowed on Egypt and Sudan, they are worthy of making pioneer steps on the road toward comprehensive national unity and of surmounting difficulties and barriers, because time formed the fabric of unity from the harmonious interests and feelings as well as blood relations. For this reason, all movements toward unity between the two parts of the valley were initiated by the masses rather than the governments. [applause] The roots of this movement go deep in the collective conscience of the nation, where sensitivities and differences do not exist.

It would not have been possible for the integration march to start from a vacuum. The integration march is the fruit of a long struggle that had begun before the dawn of salvation from colonialist domination. It began when the masses here and there believed that liberation could not be achieved in the north unless it had roots in the south and unless its torch lit the path from Alexandria to Juba. Thus, the political movevment in both parts of the valley, even before the immortal July revolution, was the same movement, which did not differentiate between northerners and southerners and did not recognize regionalism or parties. The movement forged ahead like a torrential deluge, irrigating our good earth and sowing good and peace.

When As-Sadat and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri signed the political action program and the economic integration in Alexandria on 11 February 1974, they expressed the collective will of our toiling masses and raised the curtain on an established fact that was made by providence and merged by the people's will. This is why this step was not a leap in the dark or a risk in the realm of imagination. It was part of a calculated plan that high mountains could not oppose.

I have had the honor to participate with my brother and friend President Ja'far Numayri in the signing of the integration charter in Khartoum in October 1982. [applause] I was honored in this step on the road toward unity, which has nothing to do with slogans and formalities and which is closest to the pulse of the masses and the pace of history. Such a march will be immortal and crowned with glorious victory.

Our Arab nation has had several experiments along the path of unity with varying degrees of success and failure. Other peoples in various parts of the world have established advanced forms of unity. These experiments have taught us that the unity which holds out, grows over the years, and lasts is the unity which is realized in response to a sincere popular desire [applause] and which sees light in gradual steps that interact with political and social reality. It is a unity which does not disregard the facts of history but which proceeds through studied gradual steps in which the constitutional forms keep pace with the rational popular movement.

Brother citizens, the sons of the redeemed Nile, it is a good omen that the convocation of the Nile Valley Parliament's first session should coincide with the anniversary of the victory of the glorious May Revolution [applause] which has changed the picture of life in the southern part of our dear valley. It opened for our masses new horizons for creative national action when it freed the enormous potentials latent in their collective conscience, placed their will above all wills, and put their word in every mouth and their hopes on the level of the noblest commitment and sacred duty.

It is also a good omen that these two occasions should coincide with the beginning of the third term of my brother and friend President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri [applause] now that the masses have again acclaimed him the leader of the procession and pioneer of the struggle, and have expressed their confidence in his policy and their satisfaction with his steps along the path of dignity and prestige, which made him a great leader of a great people. [applause]

Dear brothers: Our joy over the anniversaries and victories cannot make us forget the difficult challenges still confronting us. Unity means constant action and continuous effort. Unity is consecutive links which do not stop or freeze. It lives by the achievements and prospers by coupling hope with action. Unity is the highest form of economic and social transformation. It is the peak of the political action. Therefore, we must provide it with all the energies, capacities, and resources.

The masses look forward to a better life and insist on radically tackling the economic problems and on emerging from the crisis that is casting its dark shadows on most of the world's states in the north, south, east, and west. This is an enormous responsibility that we must shoulder and it is a sacred mission which we must carry out. The only way to this is more work, labor, and sweat to increase production, improve services, modernize utilities, find new opportunities for creative productive work, and spread construction in all parts of the faithful valley, because integration is in essence building, accomplishment, and progress. This requires continuous action by both the individuals and groups and the government organs and popular establishments. This action is not a monopoly by a handful of people, regardless of what their positions and responsibilities may be.

In addition, we face the question of deepening democracy in deeds and action. You shoulder the greatest part of this responsibility, because you are the protectors of democracy in the Nile valley and the guards of freedom and mass participation. You have the task of laying the foundations of national dialogue based on wise parliamentary traditions, facing opinions and arguments with opposing opinions and arguments, and evaluating positions logically and objectively.

We have before us the task of reaching an integrated visualization of progress in various domains and of catching up with the technological revolution, not only in the fields of industry and agriculture, but also in the spheres of thought and culture. This goal can only be achieved under a great edcuational revival. Learning centers and an efficient information media must participate in conveying the highlights of this revival to every home, so the integrated state will be one of thought and culture and a receptacle of artistic and literary creativity which the noble mettle of our ancient people, the mentor of the greatest civilizations and makers of the greatest miracles, will mold.

If I am to set forth my ideas in this respect, I hope that the integration era, its constitutional institutions, and the momentum available among the masses will be associated with a process that I believe is basic and fateful. This process is represented in rebuilding the Nile valley man and reformulating [applause] his ideas, concepts, and dreams. Thus, the integration step will be a hallmark that the pages of history will record. This is because integration is primarily a reflection of man's essence and his values and ambitions.

On the Arab level, we face the question of devising a new concept of real solidarity based on the unity of basic strategic interests and free from empty slogans and flowery words, because the nation's fate hangs in the balance. We can never succeed in confronting foreign and domestic challenges by hiding behind slogans and resorting to words. There must be a good and sincere intention to march on a path leading to the indisputable national goals. Every Arab people and even every individual in the Arab nation must realize the responsibility they are shouldering and be ready to bear their share of burdens without hesitation or slackening.

We feel sad and anxious over the current tragedy of the fraternal Lebanese people. It is a tragedy whose negative effects are not confined to the daily life of this people and their lack of safety and stability, but extend to their entity, threatening their unity and social structure. These effects open the opportunity for calls of division and fragmentation. These are serious signs that we cannot sit idly over. We must participate in resisting them by supporting the Lebanese people, by strengthening their legitimate institutions, and by insisting on the need to speed up the Israeli forces' withdrawal, preparatory to the adoption of other steps [applause] which would complete the freedom of the Lebanese will and enable the people to exercise their sovereignty over their destiny and land like all the other nations and peoples.

Moreover, we cannot abandon the struggling Palestinian people, whose interests are being subjected to a continuous danger, represented in the loss of the land and the changing of its topography. It is no longer acceptable that the Arab stand should be characterized by reaction and procrastination, and by waiting for what destiny brings. We must assume the reins and take the initiative. We must hold the decision in our hands because the fate and the future are ours and because the challenge has most simply become either existence or extinction. [applause]

We have the duty of ending the Iranian-Iraqi war. It is both a national and sacred duty. It is not in the national interest nor is it any submission to the rules of the true religion for brothers to fight among themselves in quest of demands which have no connection with the interests. The only result of this war is the shedding of the blood of the innocent sons of the two fraternal peoples and the wasting of their resources on what God does not permit.

In the light of these stands, which are fraught with dangers, we cannot be content by merely voicing an opinion and expressing a stand. The matter requires from us a serious and well-studied stand by which to deal properly and firmly with the international phenomena which accompany this conflict and cause its deterioration and prolongation. We consider the Middle East an area where there is no scope to apply the theories of vacuum, foreign influence, and polarization. We insist that the reins of affairs in this area be in the hands of its peoples and sons and that it be kept away from ambitions, maneuvers, and seditions.

On the African level, we have a great mission to safeguard the entity of the organization which we have chosen as a vehicle for our motion along the path of unity and solidarity, and to protect it from the storms blowing on it as a result of a policy stemming from a narrow outlook on things and of the failure to discriminate between the strategic goals and transient and temporary gains.

We are facing an overt aggression against our brothers in the southern part of the continent where the racist regime insists on violating the rights of the majority, who own the land and who have right on their side, and on threatening the security of the

fraternal peoples in the confrontation states. These are conditions which we must confront in a manner appropriate to the dangers resulting from them and conforming with the legitimate hopes of our African peoples, whose sufferings have lasted long, whose pains have deepened, and who are entitled to look for a new dawn.

Dear brothers, the integration charter has placed a great trust in your hands. What is still greater is the trust which the masses have placed in you and the hopes they pin on you to secure their present and future. Our loyalty should be equal to the responsibility and our output should be up to the level of the challenge. Work should rise to the level of the hopes and the buds of integration should open throughout the valley from one end to the other. [applause]

Brothers, long live the unity of the Nile valley. Long live every hand which lays a brick in the integration edifice. May every eye watching over the glory of our great homeland be safe. God is great and dignity to the people. God's peace and blessings be with you. [prolonged applause]

Mubarak, Numayri Discuss Lebanon, Arab Issues

NC251825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1757 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 25 May (MENA) — Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri held a closed 1-hour meeting in Ash-Sha'b Palace in Khartoum at noon today to complete the talks that they began 2 days ago within the framework of integration and ways of boosting it. It has been learned that the two presidents reviewed the latest developments in the Lebanese and Palestinian issues, the current situation in the Arab world and Africa, and Egyptian-Sudanese coordination regarding these questions.

Joint Press Statement With Egypt Issued

JN251912 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 25 May (SUNA) — A press statement was issued here today on the periodic meeting held between the foreign ministers of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt in accordance with the first executive program of the Integration Charter on action at the foreign level.

The statement said that, during the celebrations of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan of the 14th anniversary of the glorious 25 May Revolution, of the assumption by President Leader Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, of his third term in office and of the attendance of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at these celebrations, the first periodic meeting between the foreign ministers of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt was held between 24-25 May 1983 in accordance with the first executive program for integration in the field of foreign affairs between the two countries' foreign ministries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed the Egyptian side; democratic, the Sudanese side [as received]. The two delegations comprised experts and officials from the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

The joint meeting discussed general political issues such as the Middle East problem, African causes, and international issues. Viewpoints proved to be identical on all topics discussed. The two sides reiterated their completely serious commitment to work to provide suitable circumstances for the attainment of security and stability and the achievement of understanding and cooperation among the peoples on the regional and international levels.

During their review of bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the fraternal relations and the historical and blood ties between the two fraternal peoples. They also stressed their determination to achieve more progress and development in this respect through cooperation and coordination in the political, economic, cultural, and technical spheres.

The two sides agreed that the competent organs in the two countries would translate integration between the fraternal peoples into reality in all spheres. In this respect, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on means of coordination and cooperation between the two countries in the field of action on the foreign level and reviewed, in light of the reports submitted by the experts of the two countries' foreign ministries, measures for implementation of the executive program on coordination between the two foreign ministries. They agreed to implement the measures on action on the foreign level contained in the first executive program of the Integration Charter.

The two sides agreed to hold the second periodic meeting in Cairo next August.

Numayri, Mubarak Hold Khartoum Press Conference

NC252007 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 25 May (MENA) — Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today held an international press conference in Khartoum attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Minister of State for Culture 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Head of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz, Presidency Secretary General 'Izz ad-Din al-Mukhtar and Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif. The following are the minutes of the press conference, which was held at Ash-Sha'b Palace:

The first question dealt with the division in the Arab stand for the second time following the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and Presidents Mubarak's and Numayri's views of the role that the Arab countries must play to safeguard Lebanon's interests, on the one hand, and the interests of the other Arab parties, particularly Syria, the Palestinians, and Jordan, on the other.

At the start of the press conference, President Numayri said: I would like to thank the newsmen of the Nile valley for their serious work and fruitful talks on integration so that the citizens

of the Nile valley will feel that they are an indivisible part of this valley whereever they live. He expressed his thanks for the congratulations offered to him on the occasion of his reelection as president of the southern sector of the Nile valley. President Numayri answered the question by saying: As you know, the entire valley is interested in the Arab issues. I would like to say that the Arabs have always been divided, and not for a second time. This is regrettable. In fact, the Arabs, regrettably, have always been divided. How can they return [to a united stand]? They can return if there is agreement on a strategy. In our current situation, the goal must be to achieve peace and stability in the Arab world. I do not say this because we are scared, but because we cannot fight with the capabilities we now have. We may have a great deal of funds, but the question is not one of funds. It is a question of military equipment, morale, strong economies and internal action. The internal fronts in the Arab world are weak and divided, and they are not ready for fighting.

President Numayri further said: Thus, the goal of Arab strategy must be peace and stability. When we accepted the peace outlined in the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, it was not because we were scared but because it was the only course available. When we supported Lebanon's position — all of you know that Lebanon has been fighting for 8 years and that the Arabs have not been able to do anything or to deal with the war. [sentence as received] All that the Arabs have done was to send a colonialist army composed of 40,000 Syrians, 600 or 700 Sudanese and a similar number of Saudis, and a number of Arab countries sent what we call the ADF. I would like to say that 2 months later, I personally discovered that these forces were colonialist and, for this reason, I withdrew the Sudanese contingent and began to discuss and act toward the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon. I now draw the conclusion that the only solution is to pursue a peaceful path and to study and discuss the plans leading to it and then decide which plan is suitable and concur in our views on a solution that can lead us to peace.

In answering the question, President Mubarak began by greeting President Numayri and congratulating him on his third term of office and on the festivities marking the third anniversary of the 25 May Revolution. He said: I also greet the Nile valley people at the first session of the integration parliament on the soil of Khartoum. I agree with President Numayri on the need for the existence of an Arab strategy on which we can build. When it comes to inter-Arab differences, these differences have existed since the dawn of history. Usually, such differences lead to the perdition of many Arab gains. Since the 1948 War and the beginning of the Palestinian issue, we have been differing over this issue — up to the October War. I still say that we are about to perpetuate these differences to the very end — which is a very serious matter.

President Mubarak added: The only solution that I can see is the Fes summit conference and the resolutions that it passed, one of which calls for the peaceful solution of the issue. I tell our Arab brothers: We have had enough differences, division, and disarray. I urge them to resort to rationalism and logic and to meet to make a sound assessment of the situation. Time is passing quickly, and as time passes we will lose more. We will lose Palestine and Lebanon's turn will come. We might also lose Lebanon as the result of these differences and of this disarray in the Arab nation.

I hope that our differing Arab brothers will resort to rationalism and logic, that they will set these differences aside, that they will take this opportunity to meet together — irrespective of their differences, whether over their ideologies, affiliations or inclinations — to make a sound assessment of the present situation and to derive from this assessment their decision and their strategy for the issues raised in the Arab sphere.

President Mubarak said: With regard to the Lebanese issue, no one expected an agreement to materialize on this issue. However, an agreement has been reached with Israel. If we reject this agreement, Israel will not withdraw. In this case, Israel will stay for 1, 2, or 5 years. Thus, we will have created a new Palestinian issue, and we will have lost the original issue. This is what we fear, because settlements are being built in Palestine. Ultimately, the problem that we will be facing will be Lebanon, which will be a new Palestine, and the original Palestinian issue will have ended forever. Therefore, it is imperative that we exploit the situation. It is incumbent on us as Arabs to sit and to agree, or let them meet and agree on the measures that should be taken. Is it beneficial to reject the agreement on Lebanon?

Israel, I see that this is a great, horrible danger [words indistinct]. A new problem will crop up and will last another 30 years. The situation will be worse than the previous one. The winner will be Israel — not the Arabs. It is imperative that we help bring about the implementation of the agreement on Lebanon so that Lebanon will recover its sovereignty and territory. Then, any problems that Syria is facing with Lebanon will be discussed. But we should not leave the land, because the land will not return. Israel should not be given (?an excuse) for not leaving Lebanon. Israel is announcing that it has signed an agreement on the departure of all the forces from Lebanon.

President Mubarak said: Syria is not an invader of Lebanon, and I do not think that it has ambitions to occupy Lebanon. It did not go to Lebanon as an occupier or as an invader. Israel is the one that invaded Lebanon, and Israel has announced its readiness to withdraw. It is necessary to seize this opportunity and help to bring about Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Arabs should then meet to discuss the problem among themselves as an Arab issue. It is an Arab issue on which agreement will have to be reached. I am afraid that we will disregard all this and lose everything. I hope with all my heart and with all sincerity that the Arabs will meet as soon as possible and reach an agreement. Even if there are differences, matters must not reach the point of complete estrangement. Let them agree even on the differences.

Asked whether Sudan expects Libya to intensify its activity to spread instability in Sudan following the signing of the integration agreement, and what Sudan's position on this subject is, the Sudanese president said: This question was expected from many people. Libya used to think that it is the leader of Arab nationalism or the leader of union and unity in the Arab world. We know that it has often tried to establish unity with Egypt and Sudan, with Sudan alone, with Egypt and Syria, with Egypt and Iraq, with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, with the two Yemens, with Malta, with Brazil, and with China. It wants to establish unity. Wherever Al-Qadhdhafi goes, he searches for unity. Recently during his trips to West Africa, he raised this slogan with the heads of Nigeria and Benin.

President Numayri went on: I would like to say that this man is obsessed with this idea, and perhaps the integration between Egypt and Sudan has increased his obsession — not only since the opening of the Nile Valley Parliament but since we started drawing up the integration plans. He is extremely troubled, not because of the strength of Egypt and Sudan, but because of his isolation. He is now expected to heap insults on me and on President Mubarak as well as on Egypt and Sudan because we have accomplished this integration. What he does regrettably is to hire some writers to write some insults against the state which he thinks has isolated him from local or regional activity. Another thing is that we reply to this obsession with a soft obsession — that is, we ignore him and do not answer him back. This angers him more. We have tried this. When we ignore him, he sends his emissaries. I will not be disclosing a secret when I say that my brother Husni Mubarak has told me that Al-Qadhdhafi secretly sent him some emissaries and approached him to establish some sort of unity with him, and then to mediate between Al-Qadhdhafi and Sudan. This is what Al-Qadhdhafi is doing, and this is what Libya is doing. [Words indistinct] We are doing to defend ourselves, but in an easy way, and I think that it is a stronger and better reply to Al-Qadhdhafi.

Asked about the recent meeting of the Executive Bureau of the central leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union and its discussions regarding the White Revolution, which will serve as the springboard for his third term of office, the Sudanese president said: Inevitably, every revolution requires tools, means, and strategies to proceed forward. The strategy and the tool at the start of the third term will be the White Revolution, with which we intend to end corruption, bribery, and inefficiency. We shall try to correct this by punishing individuals or removing them, and by terminating projects which we had hoped would be a strong basis for the Sudanese economy. I have said that we cannot continue to finance welfare programs for over 14 years. There are individuals who spend and eat, but do not produce anything. We shall stop nonproductive industrial, agricultural, social, and any other projects. Even if it is a bank that the state finances and it loses money, I shall stop it. Every project that loses and does not produce will be stopped. Even with regard to schools that only graduate one or two students to the university, I shall close them and send the students to other places where they can benefit. This is what I mean by the strategy which I shall follow. This is the White Revolution in which I will not use any weapon that can cause bloodshed.

The Sudanese president then answered a question on the recent announcement that he and his aides are planning to make a decision on the legislative and executive authorities of the southern region's citizens and to divide the region into three areas, and on the form of the legislative and executive authorities in the southern region and the position of the present Executive Council. President Numayri said: Certain people in the south have demanded a number of choices. Some want the Equatoria Province to be independent while I act as president of the republic. Others demand that the regions of Malakal and Bahr el-Ghazal be one region with Malakal as its capital. Still others demand that there be one region with Waw as its capital. Another group whose area was deprived of services demands one region with (Al-Bantio) as its capital, in view of the oil that has been discovered in the province. This city is (?new) and advanced. In view of this, I preferred to return to the old system of large provinces. The capitals of these provinces have the ability and knowledge to run Juba, Malakal, and Wad Provinces. In addition, the economic potential and manpower are available to strengthen the region.

President Numayri further said: Following a study, we found that this was easier and reached this solution. I had wanted to move in three stages according to which the present southern region would gradually help in the implementation and then separate after 3 years. During this period, three constituencies would be named under the Higher Executive Council. These constituencies are Bahr el-Ghazal, Malakal, and Equatoria. In the first year they could establish local government councils; in the second they could dispose of the present Regional People's Council; and in the third they could form a people's council. However, I found that this would cost us a great deal. Then I thought why don't I personally review this implementation and form three regions instead of three constituencies, dissolve the regional People's Council so the members can go to their provinces and form a people's council of 40 to 45 members in the constituency as in the northern regions. There can be 10 appointed members and then after 1 and 1/2 years the governor can enter elections held by the Socialist Union. Three members can be elected and their names submitted to the president of the republic to choose one of them. Then an election list can be made to elect the People's Assembly member.

President Mubarak, asked about turning the Sudan Corner Radio into an independent radio, said: President Numayri may agree with me to approve this, but this issue needs study.

Answering a question on the method of work in his third term of office, Numayri said: Our method of presidential work in Sudan is that every minister is responsible before the president of the republic and the People's Assembly. The bases for changing a minister are incompetence, stagnation, and lack of cooperation with his colleagues. In the forthcoming period, any minister who drinks alcohol or gambles has no place with me. We will increase the advisers. I have a military adviser, a legal adviser, a local government adviser, an information adviser, and an administrative employment adviser. I will increase the number of advisers, and in fact four advisers have been chosen and their names will be announced in the next 2 days. There are ministries that will be frozen, and I myself am studying how to revive them. [sentence as received]

Asked about reports that Libya made moves against the Habre government in Chad with the aim of obstructing the forthcoming African summit, President Mubarak said: We have heard about this, and it is not new. The moves are aimed at affecting the forthcoming summit conference, which twice failed to meet in Tripoli.

When asked about Egypt's stance, Mubarak said: We are following and watching the situation and these movements closely so we can determine the exact result. He said that the government's position cannot be announced publicly.

Muhyi ad-Din Discusses Integration With Sudan
NC252111 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today stated in Khartoum that Egypt and Sudan are fully prepared to give impetus to the integration process in the coming phase in the domains of making investments and of waiving restrictions to facilitate the movement of citizens between the two countries and to facilitate the exchange of manpower and capital.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din noted that application of the Nile Valley identity card system is regarded as serious step toward the achievement of these objectives.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Makes Statement on OAU Anniversary
LD251557 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Tunis, 25 May (TAP) — On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the birth of the OAU, Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, has issued a statement, which says "like all African countries, Tunisia today observes the 20th anniversary of the birth of the OAU."

After recalling the history of this organization he said: "As we celebrate the birthday of the OAU it is our duty to salute all those who sacrificed their happiness and freedom — most often their lives — for the liberation of our continent and to break its shackles. Today we express our admiration for all those in the south of the African Continent who continue to make these sacrifices with complete courage and deep faith in the African Continent's prosperity [words indistinct] the Africans' freedom and dignity.

He said that in the midst of today's battle for development Africa is exerting all its efforts to use cooperation with countries of the world and among its own nations and African-Arab cooperation to confront the challenges of our present era in this convulsive world, which is being shaken by crises.

Our continent still faces a number of serious problems, specifically connected with the liberation of Namibia and the destiny of our brethren who are subjugated to the hateful policy of apartheid in South Africa, as well as the continuing aggressions committed by this racist state against the sister African countries on the confrontation line.

Moreover, the commitment of Africa and the Arab world to joint solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa, who are struggling for freedom and dignity, is exposed to [words indistinct] actions hatched by those who are disturbed by Arab-African solidarity, which is rooted in the unity of the Arab and African peoples' destinies.

In the face of this danger it is imperative for us to be vigilant Arabs and Africans and rally our ranks and maintain close cohesion in order to foil attempts to divide us, which are aimed at destroying our natural unity and harming the African-Arab dialogue that recently returned to its former strength.

It is the African peoples' duty to avoid dangers, block the road to foreign interventions, abandon their peripheral differences, and restore their cohesion in order to preserve the OAU, which remains an excellent forum for studying Africa's main issues and meeting place for dialogue and consultation among Africans.

Bourguiba Receives Syrian Envoy, Al-Asad Message
LD260717 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The head of state received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad conveyed by the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and President Hafiz al-Asad's envoy Faruq ash-Shar' who was received by President Habib Bourguiba this morning in the presence of Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Mahmoud Mestiri.

After the audience, Faruq ash-Shar' stated that the president has expressed Tunisia's solidarity with Syria and asked him to convey his greetings to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

WESTERN SAHARA

Abdelaziz Interviewed on Saharan Issues
PM241309 Algiers Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 19 May 83 p 5

[Interview granted by SDAR President and Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz to Ahmad Murabit of *Ash-Sha'b and to El Moujahid somewhere in the SDAR — date* not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you believe that the Kingdom of Morocco has the political will to negotiate with the SDAR?

Answer: We have, from the very beginning, urged Morocco to negotiate and settle the problem peacefully. In fact some meetings were held between us and Moroccan representatives, but the noticeable thing is that the Moroccan regime still persists in its aggressive attitude and its policy of dragging foreign powers into the region to promote its ambitions and internationalize the conflict. The truth is that to this day Morocco has shown no real desire to work for a final solution to the problem. As far as we are concerned our resolve is firm and we are prepared to negotiate with Morocco. This stems from our desire to wage a battle which is in the common interest of our two peoples, establish cooperation based on good-neighborliness, struggle against the common enemy, and respond to the appeals made by many states, including the appeal made by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid within the framework of Algeria's efforts at the international, Arab, and African levels in support of oppressed people, in support of liberation movements, and in favor of the settlement of problems by peaceful means and cooperation among the Third World nations in their common interests. We welcome Algeria's appeal and we are ready to negotiate with Morocco on the basis of mutual respect, territorial integrity, and independence of each people.

At any rate, there will ultimately be direct negotiations between the SDAR and Morocco. If the Moroccan king refuses, someone will extricate Morocco from the war mess and lead it in the battles which the Moroccan people should be fighting; namely, the battles for development and cooperation and against ignorance, poverty, and the enemies of the Arab nation, the Arab Maghreb, and Africa.

Question: The establishment of peace and security in the region is certainly a prerequisite for building a greater Arab Maghreb. All the peoples of the region should contribute to stability. What, in your opinion, can the Saharab people contribute?

Answer: The front's constituent assembly included in its plan of action an invariable objective, and we have worked for it from the very beginning. That objective is the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a step toward comprehensive Arab unity.

The obstacle standing in the way of a greater Arab Maghreb is, regrettably, the Moroccan regime and its subservience to the United States, and also the U.S. military bases and the Moroccan regime's war, which is based on expansion, aggression against neighbors, and annexation of other people's territory by force.

Question: Mr President, the world was accustomed to hearing about large-scale and continuous military operations by the Saharan People's Liberation Army. How do you explain the marked drop in these operations in the past few months?

Answer: We are engaged in a protracted war of liberation. I do not think there are shortcomings. The war is being fought at various levels. There are minor and major military operations, there is attrition and undermining of the economy, and there is political work. Our war is continuing. The military operations may not be big operations, but shellings and clashes are taking place daily, whether in southern Morocco or in the occupied areas.

For the Moroccan Army the war has now entered the stage of attrition. There are about 100,000 Moroccan soldiers on our territory. They are nervous, their morale is low. They are the target of daily shelling and attacks and they are in a constant state of alert. They require continuous supplies and they are aware of the difficult situation in which the Moroccan regime has placed them. On the other hand, our strength is growing. We feel strong and self-confident.

Question: Mr President, as the date of the OAU summit draws nearer some people are calling for a postponement of the conference. In your opinion, would a postponement be in the interest of the African cause?

Answer: You know that those urging postponement are trying to undermine the OAU as an organization and a charter. They receive their instructions from the United States, which does not want the OAU to accept the fait accompli in the Western Sahara. The OAU as a bloc and its charter represent the aspirations of the peoples of the continent, as well as their independence and freedom from foreign domination. The United States does not want the OAU to stand for these things. It therefore resorts to various means to turn the OAU into an organization for the defense of U.S. interests. However, most states are well aware of these plots.

Question: Mr President, what effects has the increase in U.S. military aid for Morocco had on the continuation of the conflict?

Answer: There is U.S. military aid for Morocco but, more than that, there is direct intervention (through experts and satellites). Military planning experts are constantly coming to the Sahara. Satellites provide the Moroccan military staff with information to be used in the war. U.S. aid may prolong the war, but the wind always blows in the opposite direction.

We wonder: Does the United States want to keep the Moroccan king or get rid of him? The answer is that the United States wants him to stay but the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy which could result in his downfall, because his survival depends on whether or not he can find a way out of the war predicament. We appreciate the U.S. public opinion, which has opposed the extent of the U.S. Administration's support for a losing war. This is very important and we hope that the U.S. Administration will reconsider and adopt another way of saving the Moroccan regime by getting it out of this war and helping it build its economy, instead of supporting it with bombs and exhausting its resources in the Sahara.

Question: Having joined the OAU, do you expect to develop your relations with the socialist states?

Answer: The SDAR's membership of the OAU provides good grounds for all states to recognize the SDAR and establish advanced relations with it. This applies to the socialist states, which now understand the Saharan issue clearly and now vote in favor of our people's just cause at the United Nations.

As part of our general policy we intend to establish good relations with all states and peoples who respect our people's rights, acknowledge our cause, and are willing to deal with us accordingly.

Question: On the 10th anniversary of your armed struggle, how do you see the future?

Answer: The fifth people's congress was held last October under the slogan: "All the homeland or martyrdom." It dealt with the general policies, programs, and decisions regarding the future. It came out with a program of national action covering all the military, political, organizational, and social fields.

The future will therefore be in accordance with the resolutions of the fifth congress. This means that we will work for the liberation of the rest of our territory. We want the SDAR to take its rightful place among other states. Our aim is also to strengthen our relations with our friends and allies in the region, in Africa, and in the Third World and with the democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces.

Hakim: SDAR Invited to Next OAU Summit
NC251539 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 25 (AFP) — The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is invited to the forthcoming Organisation of African Unity summit and intends to be represented there, the SDAR's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim said here today.

Mr Hakim, giving a news conference, however left the door open to a possible compromise over the disputed territory's presence at the summit, scheduled to open in Addis Ababa on June 6.

"For Africa to ask us for something, it must meet with us," he said, adding, however, that "no one can ask the Saharan people to abandon their rights."

"Let us talk together, let us wash our dirty linen in public," Mr Hakim said. He expressed opposition to any "vacant seat" type solution.

Mr Hakim said that the SDAR's head of state, Mohamed Abdelaziz, had received an invitation to the summit from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, notification from OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo and an appeal from OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi.

He also said that the Polisario front, the guerrilla movement which proclaimed the Sahran state in Western Sahara, has had "very high-level" contacts with Moroccan representatives, "and not only once".

The government in Rabat, which claims the Western Sahara as part of Morocco, has already denied having such contacts with Polisario.

Mr Hakim declined, however, to indicate if these contacts took place before or after the summit between Algeria and Morocco in February.

He said Algeria, whose backing for the Polisario front led to a now-healed break in relations between Algiers and Rabat, had never held back its support to the front.

"That which is negotiable between Morocco and us is the end of the war and the evacuation of troops," he said.

He declined to commit himself on Moroccan King Hassan's proposal for a self-determination referendum in the territory.

(The 1981 Nairobi OAU summit called for a ceasefire and the holding of a referendum, but this has never been implemented. Morocco refused to recognise Polisario for the direct negotiation of a ceasefire.)

"The day that the king of Morocco faces up to reality and changes his view of the (Nairobi) resolution (regarding the referendum), we will be able to reply to that question," Mr Hakim said.

He accused the king of seeking a referendum designed to confirm Western Sahara as part of Morocco.

The Saharan representative was due to leave Paris for East Africa later today.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Message to OAU Countries

EA242025 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has declared that we should beware of the great efforts being made by the enemies of Africa to endanger the existence of our organization and that we should stand united for the economic, political, and social growth of our continent.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of COPWE and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, said this in a message sent to the organization's member countries to mark African Independence Day and the anniversary of the signing of the OAU Charter.

Our revolutionary leader said that the forthcoming OAU summit will enable member countries to properly assess the problems facing the continent and the problems which have created a dangerous situation, jeopardizing the very existence of the organization. He added that the government and people of socialist Ethiopia are looking forward to the summit and expressed his confidence that the meeting will be fruitful.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu reaffirmed socialist Ethiopia's firm stand in favor of the unity of Africa and its adherence to the OAU principles and charter. Our revolutionary leader called that [words indistinct] that (?we are at a time) when the recognized enemies of Africa have made enormous efforts to destabilize African unity and jeopardize the (?organization's) existence. He added that these antagonistic forces are plotting to deprive African countries of their meeting forum by scheming and creating differences.

The comrade chairman said that members should rally around their organization so as to overcome the difficulties facing our continent, which is surrounded by imperialist and racist forces.

On the question of Namibian independence, our revolutionary leader said that he viewed with great seriousness the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of the UN Charter and the advice and suggestions of the international court.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Attack on Government Base

LD251243 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] opposition forces launched an attack on a base belonging to troops still loyal to Siad Barre at (Bali Abaneh) in the northwestern region on 22 May. Reports from the SNM bases say that 50 Barre troops were killed and several others were wounded during the incident. The SNM completely wiped out the Barre forces' base at (Bali Abaneh). On the SNM side, two combatants were killed and three wounded during the clash.

CHAD

Goukouni Adviser Says 3 Villages Occupied

AB241313 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Lome, May 25 (AFP) — The forces of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei have occupied three locations about 300 kms (187 miles) south of Ndjamena since last Thursday, according to a special adviser to Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government fo. National Union.

Facho Balam, who is also secretary-general of the National Democratic Union, one of Chad's 11 politico-military factions, which is based in the southwestern region, said in a telephone conversation with a reporter here that the places concerned were Pala, Fianga and Gounou-Gaya, near the Cameroon border. He said the villages had been hemmed in by about 100 soldiers who had been rallying in the area since last month.

Bardai Commentary Denounces Mobutu, Numayri

AB242255(Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1815 GMT 23 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when the fearless combatants of the National Liberation Army [ANL] are winning great new victories over the antinational forces, the obsessed and deluded African reactionaries, who are being manipulated by imperialism, have again embarked on a great campaign. From Kinshasa to Khartoum via Libreville, the voices of a shamed Africa can be heard.

In Zaire, Mobutu Sese-C'est-trop [distortion of Mobutu's name, "Seko," with "C'est trop," which means "it's too much"], the murderer of the great leader Patrice Lumumba, had the gall to describe the glorious actions of the Chadian revolutionary fighters as insignificant. This is no surprise. However, it is worth reminding Ronald Reagan's representative in Central Africa that his (?threats) cannot stop the revolutionary storm now shaking his reactionary accomplices in Chad.

Mobutu, the great traitor to the Zairian and African cause, would have done better to keep quiet and address himself to the worsening political and social situation of his country. The name Mobutu casts shame on all of Africa. His diverting the wealth of the Zairian people to Western banks is a living symbol of corruption. His American masters cannot deny this. He has repeated his provocation to the martyred Chadian people. Mobutu, the executioner of Zaire, has said that in providing equipment to Goukouni Oueddei's supporters, Libya is proceeding in a manner similar to the one used when the Polisario Front was created. Such vulgar statements are an insult to the martyred people of the Sahara and Chad. Through his provocative words, blood-thirsty Mobutu thinks he can confuse world opinion. This is a case of a thief shouting, "Stop, thief!"

Mobutu seems to forget that at the orders of the Elysee and the White House, he carried his treachery to the point of making possible the consecration of his Chadian peer, Hissein Habre, the traitor. Has the Zairian bootlicker of American imperialism forgotten his criminal and shady role in the attempts to work out a framework of cooperation between Zionism and Habreist fascism? "Mobutu Sese C'est trop" cannot make oil flow down a river of demagogy that is drying up. The entire world is aware of the treacherous acts of Tel Aviv and Kinshasa, Johannesburg and Kinshasa, Rabat and Kinshasa. In fact, the Zairian capital has become the focal point of all imperialist reactionary machinations against the African Continent.

"Mobutu Sese C'est trop," the revolutionary people of Chad will never forgive you for the numerous crimes committed against them. They have taken note of the fact that all the arms used in Zionist aggressions against the martyred Palestinian people, and those meant for the traitors of Ndjamena, pass through Kinshasa. Inside Zaire itself, "Mobutu Sese C'est trop" should not be allowed to continue his ignoble activities with impunity. To any reactionary violence the people of Chad will respond with revolutionary violence. We call upon all Zairian patriots to get organized and take up the challenge of traitor "Mobutu Sese C'est trop," and rehabilitate the great Zairian people. The general amnesty trumpetted by the blood-thirsty Mobutu with the support of the French media is only a trap set for Zairian patriots. No one will ever forget the assassination of the revolutionary leader, Pierre Mulele, who was then living in Brazzaville. Just as a hyena can never become a panther, so will Mobutu remain himself; that is, he will always remain a traitor to the African cause.

As for the other big CIA agent, Numayri of Sudan, he has added his traitor's voice to that of his neighbor to the south. The Sudanese valet sees Libyans instead of Chadians on the northern front. While we note the unjustified panic that has shaken the great Sudanese traitor, we declare to him that he can say anything against the revolutionary Chadian forces, but he can never deny their courage in battle. Chadians, especially when they are as determined as the valiant ANL combatants are presently, do not need other people to fight for them. Those who try to claim otherwise are only insulting the Chadians and should be prepared for the consequences. As a butcher of the Sudanese people, doesn't Numayri already have enough fish to fry at home? What can one say about the mutiny in the Sudanese barracks of the oppressed people and the renewed rebellion in southern Sudan with (?Ania II)? And what about all those social disorders that are shaking the tottering and moribund regime of Numayri? Not content with letting the snake Hissein Habre loose among the Chadian people to bite them, the Sudanese traitor has involved himself in a new verbal provocation against the revolutionary Chadian forces by denying their existence on the field. For this new assault, Numayri the traitor will pay dearly. In short, the Sudanese patriots who are resisting the corrupt and arbitrary regime of Numayri can count on the militant and active support of their Chadian comrades.

In any case, in view of the slanderous campaign launched by the rotten regimes of Africa who seek to soil the reputation of the Chadian revolutionary forces, we call on the African press, in collaboration with the free press of our continent, we call on the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY. In short, we call on all African, Arab, and European press organizations to come to the

war front and verify the truth for themselves. Two French photographic journalists from the Gamma Photography Agency, Emery and Tangou, have just published an article in the *Liberation* newspaper to attest to what they saw on the field. Another Belgian journalist, Yves Hidieu, of *Soir de Bruxelles*, has returned to Europe after spending 2 months on the northern Chadian war front, and will now give evidence. As for our French colleagues who have all the photographs taken at the war front, they will inform the European and international community of the truth there. Their example is worth emulating. Above all, we call on our African counterparts not to take part in the broadcast of lies. To all journalists of the world, we reiterate the 15 April 1983 message of Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei calling on them to come to the war front.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAU

Obiang Promises 'Fair Trial' for Miko

AB251910 Paris AFP in French 1733 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Madrid, 25 May (AFP) — Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Moran affirmed in Madrid today that he had received an assurance from Malabo that Sergeant Venancio Miko — accused of conspiracy by the Equatorial Guinean authorities and currently taking refuge at the Spanish Embassy — would be given a fair trial. Mr Moran paid a quick visit to Malabo yesterday to settle differences caused by the presence of Sgt Miko at the Spanish Embassy. Sgt Miko is one of the presumed leaders of a coup attampt in Equatorial Guinea some 10 days ago.

The Spanish minister said during a press conference that Sgt Miko would not be handed over directly to the authorities in Malabo, but to the Equatorial Guinean head of state Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's Presidential Guard, which is made up of Moroccan soldiers. Mr Moran stated that there had been moments of tension in Equatorial Guinea but that law and order has now been restored.

The minister categorically denied that Spain was somehow implicated in the plot and added that no plans had been made to evacuate Spanish expatriates there. Mr Moran also stated that the Spanish Government wishes to contribute to the developmentof its former colony, but that there will have to be controls in order to avoid diversion of Spanish assistance which will amount to 1.8 million psetas ($13 million) this year.

He asserted that he received the assurances from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo that Sgt Miko [words indistinct] lawyer who could even be a Spanish citizen and that he could be visited by a doctor and Spanish diplomats. If Sgt Miko is condemned to death, the sentence could be commuted to prison terms and Mr Miko could be the extradited if he so desires. His "physical and moral" integrity will be respected, Mr Moran finally explained.

Juridical Guarantees Secured

LD251707 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran has returned from Equatorial Guinea where, after talks with President Obiang, he obtained full juridical guarantees on the handover of Sergeant Miko who is implicated in the attempted coup of a few days ago. The sergeant in question will be handed over to the Moroccan troops of the president's security corps. The agreement reached by Moran must be accepted by Rabat, but the Moroccan Government has still not yet replied. The agreement will also have to have written confirmation from President Obiang on a number of conditions put forward by the Spanish foreign minister. These conditions include respect for the accused's mental and physical integrity, legal advice for him from Spanish lawyers, a trial in accordance with the law, and Obiang's promise to apply the right of pardon to Miko in the event the latter is sentenced to death. The Spanish charge d'affaires in Malabo will decide when the alleged putschist sergeant is to be handed over, once written guarantees have been received from President Obiang and once the handover plan has been accepted by Rabat.

ZAIRE

Opposition Groups Reject Mobutu's Amnesty Offer

LD251635 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Two Zairian opposition movements exiled in Paris have decided to reject President Mobutu's offer of amnesty: I remind you that he had proposed that political opponents who had taken refuge abroad return to Zaire. These two movements are the New Congolese National Movement and the Zairian Socialist Party in Exile. In two communiques published in Paris these opposition movements state that they do not believe in amnesties and fear that they will find themselves in prison again if they return to Kinshasa.

BENIN

Kerekou Sends Condolences to Machel on RSA Raid

AB252135 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Following the barbaric South African act of aggression against the Mozambique people, President Kerekou has sent a message of condolence to President Samora Machel. Here is the message:

Mr President: It is with great indignation that we learned of the unspeakable and barbaric act of aggression against the hardworking and courageous Mozambique people by the reactionary and racist Pretoria regime. This raid underscores once more the criminal character of the apartheid government.

The Beninese people, the revolutionary avant-garde party and its National Executive Council, and I would like to express our deepest condolences and reiterate our solidarity. We would like you to express to the victims our sincere condolences, our sympathy, and our highest brotherly regards.

[Signed] Matthieu Kerekou

GHANA

Accra Refutes 'Lies' on Relations With Libya

AB232200 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The intervention of the Army commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, to state categorically that Ghana has not been importing arms and ammunition from Libya with the country's hard-earned foreign exchange is not only timely but clears the air of rumors being circulated widely by elements opposed to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and the 31 December revolutionary process.

The Army commander makes it clear that the Ministry of Defense received arms and ammunition from Libya as outright gifts. He added that crude oil worth $17.7 billion as well as food and drugs have also been received as gifts from the government and people of Libya in the spirit of friendship and solidarity.

It is known through experience that the spreading of rumors and lies and unfounded accusation constitutes a dangerous weapon of reaction and counterrevolution, and one of the weapons being deployed by those opposed to 31 December is the spreading of rumors and lies about Ghana-Libya relations. Indeed, so low have those that work against 31 December stooped that certain identifiable organizations that are in a position to check and cross-check information are spreading lies that Ghana is exporting food and water to Libya, and that that is what accounts for the shortage of food and water in the country.

Obviously those who are spreading such rumors and lies about Ghana-Libya relations as well as other political issues seek to create distrust for the PNDC in the mass of the people, demoralize them, and turn them against the government. Thus it becomes essential to combat the rumors and lies, and those who peddle them by giving information to the people in good time and through consistent political education. Our national leadership must not be seen merely to be reacting after rumors have started. It must itself develop the practice of giving timely information to the people, thus enabling the people to be in turn vigilant against the maneuvers of their enemies. For if the people are armed with political consciousness and information, they cannot easily be swayed by rumors and lies.

It is also essential to expose and isolate the elements opposed to the advancement of the revolutionary process and the welfare of the people in order to decisively defeat their reactionary and counterrevolutionary objectives. The mass of Ghanaian people and all progressive forces in the country must clearly know and understand that those elements using rumors and lies as weapons to win political power will forever keep using rumors and lies to hold down the people once they get into power. The simple truth is that they have nothing to offer the people.

Finally, we wish to stress once again that one important way by which the revolutionary process can be advanced is to throw the intensification of political education and the supply of relevant and timely information to the people to combat the rumors and lies of the enemy.

Statement Reaffirms Support for SWAPO Struggle

AB250800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The government has reaffirmed Ghana's support for the just struggle being waged by the SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, for the independence of Namibia. In a statement to mark the 20th anniversary of the OAU today, the government deplored the policy linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola which has been introduced into the negotiations for Namibia's independence.

In the case of South Africa itself, the statement denounced the creation of the bantustan states, a move calculated to divide the Africans and deprive them of their citizenship and their rights to enjoy fully the resources of their motherland. It noted that in the face of those South African measures to thwart the liberation efforts, the OAU could not but redouble its efforts in the armed struggle. The statement said it is the duty of African countries to increase their financial and material assistance to the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa, so as to liberate the entire southern Africa from settler domination and to ease the burden on the present frontline states.

NUGS Demands That PNDC Leave Office

AB251858 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Accra, May 25 (AFP) — Leaders of Ghana's Students Union have threatened to use all available means to modify the

present government, the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) headed by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

The Central Committee of the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) has decided that academic work cannot continue in the country's three universities of Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Legon, "until the PNDC steps down from office". According to union president Arthur Kennedy, the ideals and principles of the December 31, 1981, revolution have quickly been "eroded".

In an address yesterday in the Ashanti regional capital Kumasi, he said the PNDC's early assurances had opened the possibility for radical, genuine, and positive socio-economic transformation of Ghana. This had led to students entering into task force operations, during which some died giving a practical demonstration of their support for the ideals and principles of the revolution. But regretfully, said Mr Kennedy, these ideals have been abandoned.

A strike that Ghana's doctors had been planning has meanwhile been called off. A meeting of the Ghana Medial Association decided by a majority that the PNDC Government was sensitive to the needs of the profession.

LIBERIA

Doe-Led Delegation To Attend ECOWAS Summit

AB251700 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, leaves Monrovia tomorrow for Conakry, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, to attend the summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Dr Doe will be accompanied by a 40-man official delegation as well as four students from the University of Liberia.

NIGERIA

Libyan Ambassador-Led Delegation Refused Entry

AB251620 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Lagos, May 25 (AFP) — A six-man delegation led by the Libyan ambassador to Nigeria was refused entry into Nigeria after spending more than a day at Lagos airport this week, Nigerian Minister for External Affairs Ishaya Audu said today.

According to press reports, the delegation, which arrived on Monday aboard a Libyan light plane, included two Chadian nationals and three other persons presumed to be Libyan officials, as well as the ambassador, Muhammad Sharaf ad-Din. The ambassador was quoted as saying he was bringing a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on the forthcoming summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Mr Audu told a press conference here today that all members of the delegation but the ambassador were ordered out because they had no visas. He added that the delegation did not inform the Nigerian authorities of its coming, but the Libyan ambassador told the press there had been communication problems. Nigerian officials also seized the flight plans of the light aircraft, which was said to be en route for Cotonou, Benin.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had paid a four-day official visit to Lagos a month ago.

Agreement May End Border Clashes With Chad

AB251526 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The border clashes between Nigerian and Chadian soldiers have ended. The two sides have returned to the positions they held before the outbreak of hostilities. This followed an agreement reached between government officials of the two countries who met to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Speaking at a news conference in Lagos today, the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, announced that both long-term and short-term solutions to the issue of border clashes were also agreed upon. He said that the joint border patrol — which was previously in operation but lapsed with the slide into anarchy in Chad — would be resuscitated. The Lake Chad Basin Commission was directed to take up the wider issue of border security between the four member countries.

The commission is also to set up a joint border commission as quickly as possible that would clearly demarcate the borders between the four countries. Prof Audu announced that a long-standing request by Chad to open a consulate in Maiduguri in order to monitor the subversive activities of its dissidents had been approved by the Federal Government.

The minister stated that at no time was there a state of war between Nigeria and Chad. He said that the Federal Government has good reason to believe that anti-Habre Chadian guerrillas were responsible for inciting Chadian and Nigerian security forces on the border islands which led to the serious clashes between the 18th and 24th of last month.

Prof Ishaya Audu said that 9 Nigerian soldiers and 75 Chadian soldiers lost their lives, while 20 Nigerian and 32 Chadian soldiers were captured. The minister said categorically that no Nigerian aircraft were lost in combat operations because Nigerian Air Force planes did not carry out any bombing raids. He said that the few reconnaissance flights that were carried out were under clear orders not to fire except in self-defense.

Prof Ishaya Audu explained that the reported accident of a Nigerian Air Force plane was caused by a mechanical failure during a routine testing near the Maiduguri Airport.

Border Reopened; Bombing Denied

AB251347 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Lagos, 25 May (AFP) — External Affairs Minister Prof Ishaya Audu on Wednesday denied in Lagos that Nigerian planes had bombed Chad on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

In a press conference, the Nigerian minister also announced the reopening of the Nigerian-Chadian border. The Nigerian minister said border incidents between Nigeria and Chad are over, and that the situation has returned to normal. He further indicated that Chadians resident in Nigeria and opposed to the Hissein Habre regime are also now totally under the control of Nigerian security services.

He also confirmed that a Chadian dissident, currently wanted by Nigerian security services, was at the root of the clashes which broke out between Chadian and Nigerian troops from 18 to 24 April.

Audu Comments on Chad

NC251939 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Lagos, May 25 (AFP) — Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu today denied that any Nigerian plane had bombed Chadian territory, saying planes only made reconnaissance flights with strict orders not to open fire. (Reports reaching Paris yesterday from the Chadian capital Ndjamena said Nigerian aircraft had been bombing the border area for the last three days.)

Mr Audu, at a news conference, also said the Nigeria-Cameroon border post at Ngala — the only road route from northern Nigeria to Chad — had been reopened following verification that troops of both sides had left the islands in Lake Chad which were the scene of clashes between April 18 and 24.

The minister said the reopening of the border followed the reaching of a compromise agreement between Algos and Ndjamena which calls for withdrawal of troops to positions they held before the conflict. The agreement also calls for joint patrols of the border, which had effectively ceased to exist during the Chadian civil war.

Mr Audu also blamed opponents of the regime of Chadian President Hissein Habre, whom he said were engaged in banditism and arms traffic in the region, for the incidents. He said nine Nigerian soldiers and 75 Chadian soldiers were killed in the clashes. The Nigerians are holding 32 Chadian Government troops, while the Chadians hold 20 Nigerian soldiers, he added.

The minister blamed the former leader of the Popular Liberation Movement of Chad (MPLT), Boubacar Abderahman, who on April 27 claimed to have "retaken" the two islands from the Chadian authorities. Mr Audu said Mr Abderahman was wanted by the Nigerian security forces.

Denying Nigerian press reports of a state of war between Nigeria and Chad, the minister said President Shehu Shagari had simply given orders to protect Nigeria's "territorial integrity". He also denied the loss of a MIG plane in fighting. A plane had crashed while on a routine flight in the Maiduguri region because of technical problems, he said. Mr Audu denied that there was "territorial dispute" between Nigeria and Chad. He said that because of a fall in the water level of Lake Chad, new islands had appeared which, because of a lack of maps, could cause controversy.

Regarding the thousands of refugees from the Chadian civil war living in Chad, some of whom are accused of having overstepped an obligation to maintain reserve, Mr Audu said they were currently entirely surrounded by Nigerian security forces. They would have the choice of leaving the country or being moved nearer the centre of Nigeria, where they would be allowed to live, he said.

Mr Audu further announced the setting up soon of a Chadian consulate in Maiduguri to monitor "subversive activities" by dissident Chadians in the region.

President Shagari To Attend OAU, ECOWAS Summits

AB250651 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] President Shagari is to attend the reconvened summit of the OAU scheduled for next month in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This was announced by the president himself in a telephone conversation with the Cameroonian president, Paul Biya, at the commissioning ceremony of the Kujama earth station. Mr Biya told President Shagari that he could hear him very clearly, and expressed his congratulations on the occasion. The two presidents said that they looked forward to meeting each other at Addis Ababa shortly. President Shagari said that before the OAU summit, he would be traveling to Conakry, Guinea, on Thursday to attend the ECOWAS summit.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said that during the ceremony, the president also spoke to the Nigerian high commissioner in the United Kingdom, Alhaji Shehu Awah, and Ambassador (Olu Kpafuora) in New York. The president has since returned to Lagos.

'Armed Security Men' With Al-Qadhdhafi Denounced

AB241129 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Shao (Kwara State), May 23 (NAN) — The leader and presidential candidate of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], Chief Obafemi Awolowo, said in Shao, near Ilorin, today that it was an insult for the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to visit Nigeria with armed security men.

He told party supporters at a campaign rally that if he were in President Shehu Shagari's shoes, he would have sent the Libyan leader back at the airport for that reason during his last visit.

Chief Awolowo criticized the president for frequently travelling abroad, and said that such time should been used to tackle more pressing problems at home.

The UPN leader stressed that there would be no strikes by workers during his tenure of office if he became the president. He said that during his eight years as the premier of the defunct

Western Region there was no single strike, because he understood and preserved workers rights.

SENEGAL

Diouf Condemns South African Raid on Mozambique

AB251009 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers which took place at the Palace of the Republic.

In a report to the council, the head of state first of all expressed his deep indignation following racist South Africa's raid on Mozambique. The head of state strongly condemned such an action by the racist South African regime, and renewed the government and people of Senegal's solidarity with their Mozambique brothers in particular, and with all the peoples of the frontline states, in general.

The president also reiterated the urgent need for all states to respect the territorial integrity of independent states of southern Africa which are courageously and relentlessly fighting the arrogant South African racist regime. The head of state renewed the government and people of Senegal's active political support for the ANC in its heroic struggle for the establishment of a political system based on justice, equality, and democracy in South Africa. The head of state also informed the council that he will attend the forthcoming ECOWAS summit scheduled to take place during the last week of May in Conakry. The head of state will be accompanied to the summit by the minister of trade.

Moustapha Niasse, our foreign affairs minister, shares the exact same views on the southern African problem with the head of state. He reiterated this view recently at the UN Security Council meeting in New York. Our foreign minister, who is also the chairman of the International Conference on Namibia, led a delegation to present the final report on the Paris conference at the Security Council meeting. Niasse expressed the head of state's concern over the nonsettlement of the Namibian issue which, he said, constitutes a serious threat to peace. The foreign affairs minister, therefore, called on the Western Contact Group to act firmly on the Namibian issue.

SIERRA LEONE

Education Minister Receives PRC Ambassador

AB241054 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Education Minister Ndomahina has met with the new Chinese ambassador, (Piang Ding), during which the ambassador informed him that this country will be offering (?eight) scholarships to Sierra Leonians to study in China this year. (Piang Ding) spoke of the long-standing relationship between Sierra Leone and China which he hoped will continue to be strengthened.

The minister was joined by the chief education officer, Mrs (Oredola Fury), to thank the Chinese Government for its assistance to Sierra Leone, and hoped the relationship of cordiality between the two countries would continue to flourish.

UPPER VOLTA

Composition of New Government Still Unknown

AB251830 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The People's Salvation Council, the highest political organ in Upper Volta since the coup of 7 Novemeber 1982, was still meeting on Wednesday, according to reliable sources. It is not known when it would end its deliberations and announce the details of the composition of the new government.

People's Salvation Council Abolishes PM Post

AB252018 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 May 83

[Press statement by People's Salvation Council issued in Ouagadougou on 25 May 1983]

[Text] In view of the events of 17 May, a general and extraordinary assembly of the People's Salvation Council [CSP] met in Ouagadougou on 23 May 1983 to examine the country's domestic and political situation. During the meeting, the council decided:

1. To support the initial policy of the CSP; that is, the objectives contained in its policy statement of 10 December 1982.

2. To renew its confidence in the CSP chairman.

3. To suspend the post of prime minister.

The items on the agenda have not been exhausted and the general assembly adjourned its meeting and will resume in several days.

[Signed] Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

Council Reaffirms Ouedraogo Support

PA260425 Paris AFP in English 0418 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 26 (AFP) — Upper Volta's ruling Peoples' Salvation Council (CSP) has abolished the post of prime minister and reaffirmed its confidence in head of state Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, according to a communique broadcast on the radio here Wednesday night.

The military council has been holding a special general assembly since Monday in the wake of the dismissal and arrest on May 17 of Premier Captain Thomas Sankara and CSP Secretary-General Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani. They represented a radical and pro-Libyan faction in the army regime.

The communique said the CSP had voiced support for the polcies set out by Major Ouedraogo last December a month after he seized power in a coup.

New Defense Secretary, Chief of Staff Named
AB252035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT25 May 83

[Text] By decree No 83-0214 dated today, 25 May 1983, Colonel Yoryan Gabriel Some, formerly chief of staff of the joint services of the Army, has been appointed secretary general for national defense in charge of defense committees. Colonel Yaoua Marcel Tamini, deputy chief of staff of the joint services of the Army, is charged with acting as chief of staff of the joint services. The minister of national defense and veterans affairs is responsible for the implementation of the present decree which takes effect from the date it was signed, and will be recorded, published, and displayed wherever necessary.

ANGOLA

Jorge Condemns RSA Attack Against Mozambique

AB251255 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Angola's minister of external relations, Paulo Jorge, yesterday issued a communique in which he strongly condemned the (?barbarous) attack perpetrated last Monday by racist South African troops against the Mozambican farmers of Matola in the country's capital, Maputo.

In the communique, the Angolan minister indicated that this criminal action is engulfed in the imperialist plan to destabilize independent African states of the southern African region. The South African attack on Matola took place shortly after the realization of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party, an attack which demonstrates imperialist designs represented in the southern part of the African Continent by the Pretoria regime.

The communique issued out yesterday by the Angolan minister of external relations indicated that the criminal action is also aimed at invading the unreserved support the frontline countries render national liberation movements in the struggle against colonialism in the south of the continent.

Luanda Reports FNLA Members Surrendering

MB251337 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The ranks of the puppet gangsters, who operate in Angola in the pay of imperialism and who use any means to stifle the Angolan revolution, continue to slowly disintegrate as the most active members begin to realize the gravity of the crimes they are committing.

In Cuanza, Norte Province, elements of the Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA], recently surrendered and turned their military equipment over to the Angolan Armed Forces. Among those who surrendered were two corporals and two sergeants.

We note that in April of this year, high-ranking officers of the FNLA freely gave themselves up in the (Noqui) border area. These officers included (Pedro Barreiro Quinhama), chief of the FNLA general staff, and others who understood that they were only fighting against their own people and that they were not defending any just cause.

UNITA Issues Statement on Fighting 20-23 May

NC251907 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Lisbon, May 25 (AFP) — The Angolan rebel UNITA movement today said its forces killed 73 government soldiers and eight Cubans in fighting between May 20 and May 23.

In a statement here, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said the fighting took place in Benguela, Huambo, Bie, and Moxico Provinces. The rebel forces suffered 11 dead, 32 wounded, and three missing over the same period, the statement said.

The movement, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, also said it had destroyed 27 military vehicles of the Angolan Army, including three assault tanks, and captured a quantity of arms.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Jonathan Pays Visit to Yugoslavia

For Yugoslav coverage of the visit of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to the SFRY, including his arrival on 23 May and talks with Yugoslav leaders, see the Yugoslavia section of the 24 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Note Protests Identification as Base for ANC

MB251004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Maseru, May 25, SAPA — The Lesotho Government has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa. The note, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Lesotho Government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for evidence of any such installations. On the other hand, the note said, Lesotho had given South Africa names of places in South Africa where training facilities against Lesotho were provided by Pretoria.

The Maseru government would not allow Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on neighbors, including South Africa.

Yesterday, Lesotho's acting prime minister, Mr Peete Peete, sent a message to the president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, about Monday's raid on Maputo by the South African Air Force. The Lesotho Government condemned "this aggression by the Government of South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the peoples of the Republic of Mozambique in violation of world recognised practice and international intercourse among nations," the message said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Text of Machel's 24 May Communique on Bombing

MB250945 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 25 May 83

["Text" of communique issued by president of the republic on 24 May]

[Text] The president of the republic, Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, today worked with the Council of Ministers to

analyze the mass rally of 21 May and to choose qualified cadres for a number of sectors with a view toward implementing the objectives defined by the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party, and in particular the struggle against famine.

Regarding the internal situation, the participants in the meeting discussed and analyzed the strengthening of our defense capability and the guaranteeing of sovereignty, with special emphasis on the elimination of armed bandits, which continues to be a priority.

Analyzing the barbaric aggression perpetrated against our country and people by the apartheid regime, the government appreciated the prompt and decisive response of the Mozambique people and the firm positions taken by the international community. The government in particular hails the diplomatic corps accredited to our country for the unequivocal expressions of solidarity with our people received after the inspection of the sites destroyed by the bombings. More specifically, the government hails the socialist countries, which have already expressed their willingness to supply equipment to strengthen the defenses of our capital. Many governments have already clearly declared that they will not passively allow a second Beirut.

The government hails the great and vigorous stance taken by the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Daniel arap Moi; the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi; the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar; and the OAU secretary general, Edem Kodjo.

The government hails the countries which expressed solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambique people by condemning the racist aggression. It particularly stresses the messages from the president of the Portuguese Republic, General Ramalho Eanes, and the prime minister of Australia, Robert Hawke, as well as those from the governments of Portugal, France, the United States of America, Great Britain, and the FRG.

With particular warmth and emotion, the government hails the courage and firmness of the Mozambique people, their patriotism and maturity, demonstrated once again by the manner in which they reacted to this aggression. It hails the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, the People's Militia, party militants, activist groups, mass democratic organizations, and all those who, immediately after the criminal bombings, distinguished themselves in organizing the people, promptly evacuating the wounded, protecting members of the general public, and consoling those who lost their loved ones and saw their property destroyed.

The struggle continues. Maputo, 24 May 1983.

Machel: State Apparatus Must Be Restructured

MB241846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] President Samora Machel said yesterday that the Mozambique people have the historic and singular mission of building the Mozambique nation, the future of which depends on what they do today — on the type of seed they sow. The head of state was speaking in Maputo during a meeting with cadres of the state apparatus as a follow-up of the rally held last Saturday. Field Marshal Samora Machel spoke mainly about the consolidation of the Mozambique fatherland, to be achieved by strengthening the defense sector and improving the political and ideological quality of the cadres within the state apparatus. He also recalled that these two points had been well emphasized during the Fourth Frelimo Congress.

According to the supreme Mozambique leader, no country can mature and consolidate its gains with a weak defense. He gave a number of examples to illustrate that, throughout the world, the best cadres are given responsibilities in the area of defense.

President Samora Machel also spoke about the problems of tribalism and racism, and emphasized that the fight against these ills would continue for a long time. He said that tribalism and racism were brought about mainly by ambition, and he described the behavior of various social classes to demonstrate that racism and tribalism are not fomented by the people. Field Marshal Samora Machel stressed that the people always prefer the most dedicated and hardworking man, regardless of his origin or skin color. President Samora Machel pointed out that those who foment racism and tribalism are the same ones who pretend to constitute the elite.

The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution said that the fight against these ills must, first of all, be waged by the cadres of the state apparatus who, according to him, are most responsible for the structuring of the Mozambique nation. That is why, in order to wage the fight successfully, it is necessary to restructure our ministries to enable the cadres to work together, Field Marshal Samora Machel emphasized.

President Samora Machel criticized cadres who do not want to say what they think and prefer to use opportunistic language to please the minister or official in charge. He also criticized those who hesitiate to ask questions or clear up their doubts for fear of being called reactionaries.

SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo Asked To Clarify Relationship With ANC

MB251242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Johannesburg, May 25, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has asked Mozambique to clarify its relationship with the African National Congress following remarks made by Mozambique's foreign minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and the minister of information, Mr Jose Cabaco.

Mr Chissano said at the United Nations yesterday Mozambique would continue to support the ANC and his government would continue to fight until white-minority rule and white privilege were torn down in South Africa. Mr Cabaco told journalists in Maputo yesterday Mozambique would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would take action against any who "bore arms against South Africa."

Mr Botha said in Cape Town last night he had requested "clarification" of Mr Chissano's statement. The request was contained in a reply to a Mozambican diplomatic protest against the South African Air Force retaliation strike against ANC bases near Maputo on Monday, in the wake of the Pretoria terrorist bomb blast.

The ANC claimed responsibility for the car bomb, which killed 18 people and wounded 217 in Pretoria outside SAAF Headquarters on Friday.

The South African Defence Force claim Monday's raid killed 64 people — 41 ANC insurgents, 17 Frelimo soldiers and six civilians — and wounded about 44. Mozambique insists the air strike killed just six people, all of them civlians, and wounded 40.

The South African ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, last night warned "those who attack or assist others" to attack South Africa did so at their "direst peril."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town confirmed the request to Mozambique for clarification and said a reply from Maputo was awaited.

SADF Criticizes Maputo on ANC Base Denial

MB251542 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The South African Defense Force has accused Mozambique of lying over the presence of ANC bases in the Maputo area. Mozambique has claimed that the outlawed South African guerrilla organization does not have bases in the area.

A Defense Force spokesperson in Pretoria has refuted the Mozambican claim. However, he has added that the Mozambican claim, as he puts it, can be expected from a government that parades a habitual criminal before the international media, claiming he is a professional soldier. This is a reference to the Mozambican claim that self-styled South African spy Pieter Benjamin Schoeman, who was arrested in Mozambique, had been on a military mission. Schoeman is still being held by Mozambique authorities.

Lesotho's Denial on Terrorists Challenged

MB251807 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, says he personally informed the Lesotho foreign minister on April 30th this year that terrorists who were planning subversion in South Africa regularly visited Lesotho and spent some time there. He was commenting on a note of protest sent by Lesotho to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, in response to utterances by South African ministers that Lesotho was being used as a base from which to launch attacks on South Africa.

Mr Botha said that the clearest example of what he meant was an incident in March this year in which South African police arrested a group of trained ANC terrorists at a roadblock near Ficksburg. They had been on their way from Lesotho to Ulundi. Mr Botha said he was compelled to stand by his statement that terrorists were using Lesotho as a base from which to launch terrorist attacks on South Africa.

In contrast to Lesotho's conduct, he was not aware of any support that South Africa was giving any terrorists to launch attacks on Lesotho.

Radio Freedom Views Pretoria Bombing, Raid on Maputo

EA251319 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 24 May 83

[ANC program]

[Excerpt] Tonight we present you a special program focusing on last Friday's daring attack by the combatants of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation: Military arm of ANC] against the fascist regime's headquarters of the air force and military intelligence, and on the Monday's barbaric raid by the fascist Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Last Friday afternoon, a powerful car bomb planted by the heroic combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe, extensively damaged the headquarters of the fascist air force and military intelligence, right in the heart of the Pretoria regime. A number of senior air force and military intelligence officers were killed and many others were seriously wounded. In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the ANC pointed out that the frenzied propaganda onslaught that the fascist regime has launched since the operation could not disguise the fact that this action was directed at strategic military installations, which are an integral part of the regime's machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia, and oppression against independent Africa.

This propaganda, the statement went on, cannot disguise the reality that this operation, like others before it, was planned and executed by units of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, based and operating within South Africa including Pretoria itself. The ANC statement further noted that once more the racist regime was threatening to intensify its campaign of aggression against the southern African states and annihilation of South African refugees.

The events of the past few days confirm the urgent necessity to our people in South Africa and the anti-apartheid movement inside South Africa, including the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe, to intensify our offensive to bring to an early end the criminal apartheid regime, the sole source of oppression, injustice, war and instability in southern Africa.

In conclusion, the ANC statement pointed out that these events (?also point) to the necessity for the international community to take decisive action to totally isolate the regime of terror and to increase support for the forces fighting for the democratic South Africa. We, of the ANC, the statement concluded, shall fight on until our country is united, and a nonracial and peaceful democracy has been established [words indistinct].

ANC Notes Need for Successful OAU Summit

AB252036 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 25 (AFP) — The African National Congress of South Africa today called on all African countries to spare no effort to ensure the success of the Organisation of African Unity's forthcoming summit, scheduled to open on June 6.

In a "militant, fraternal greeting" to the peoples of Africa on the 20th anniversary of the OAU, ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said: "The need for a strong and effective OAU has never been more obvious than it is at this moment in Africa's history." "Southern Africa is rapidly drifting towards a situation of open war, thanks to the aggressive policies of the Pretoria regime which is encouraging by the support it receives from the Reagan administration," he said. "The heavy yoke of apartheid oppression continues to weigh down the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. The transnational corporations continue to plunder our continent and farther to entrench a system of unequal economic relations with the imperialist world, resulting in the impoverishment of the African masses."

These problems could only be solved by all African countries joining together in the OAU, he said. "Africa can and must move as one, further to advance the process of transforming the mother continent into a zone of freedom, peace and social progress."

SWAZILAND

Two ANC Members Arrested on Arms Charges

MB251110 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 25 May 83 p 1,16

[By Mandla Magagula]

[Excerpts] Two members of the African National Congress have been arrested for unlawful possession of arms of war. Security police also seized communist literature and other banned publications during a raid in a house outside Manzini. The two, an Indian man and an African woman, were arrested on Monday during a police swoop. They are expected to appear in court soon.

The woman was found in possession of a handgrenade. The Indian was found in possession of a large assortment of bomb components and a Scorpion assault rifle. Police also seized a large amount of communist literature, including a number of volumes of Lenin and Marx in the Indian's house.

The officer-in-charge of the Manzini District, Senior Superintendent Stanley Bhembe, said the two ANC members had been arrested during an "intensive raid by our men launched to combat vandalism, which seems to be getting out of hand in this area."

Late yesterday afternoon Manzini police discovered three live handgrenades hidden in the veld near the Umzimnene Bridge near William Pitcher Teachers College.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Arrives in GDR on Official Visit

For GDR media coverage of the visit to the GDR by Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the republic and president of ZANU, see the GDR section of the 25 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Official Calls for Unity for OAU Summit

MB260731 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Zimbabwe has urged all member states of the OAU to attend the forthcoming summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In a nationwide broadcast to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the OAU last night, the acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, called on the 51 member states to demonstrate unity. Referring to the twice-postponed summit in Libya, Comrade Muzenda said it is unfair for a handful of countries to hold the entire organization to ransom. However, he said the controversy which split the OAU was a temporary setback.

The acting prime minister said Africa has to be united to be able to lend sufficient support to liberation movements in southern Africa. He said Africa wholeheartedly supports the heroic armed struggle being waged by the masses under the leadership of the ANC and the PAC in South Africa and SWAPO in Namibia. He reminded Zimbabweans not to regard Africa Day as a holiday only, but as a day for the nation to rededicate its solidarity with those struggling Africans still suffering under colonialism and apartheid.